Gillett
1922

LLETT'S

Hardy Fern and Flower Farm

SOUTHWICK, MASS.

1878 — 1922

A Message to Customers and Friends



PACKING

This department is in charge of experts who use the utmost care in digging and packing all orders. I have always used sphagnum moss in wrapping plants; it is the very best material which can be procured. No matter whether an order is small or large, it always receives the same careful attention, and I can assure any prospective buyer that all orders will be packed properly. Throughout the season we receive numerous testimonials from our customers telling us of the excellent manner in which stock arrived, although in many cases delayed for a long time in transit. These testimonials we receive from all parts of the United States and even from foreign countries. Those who live at a considerable distance need have no fear about stock arriving in poor shape due to faulty packing.

SHIPPING

We always advise having herbaceous stock shipped by express and will make delivery by this method unless otherwise advised. Please give us definite instructions as to mode of transportation desired, giving routing where there is any preference; where no routing is given we will use our best judgment in making shipment but will not be held responsible for delays which may result from such action.

PRICES

Five of any one variety will be sold at the 10 rate; 30 of one variety will be sold at the 100 rate; 300 of one variety will be sold at the 1,000 rate, where the 1,000 rate is given.

Prices on ferns and herbaceous stock include packing and delivery to the local freight or express office. All prices are based on express or freight shipment. In case a customer desires to have stock shipped by parcel post 10 per cent of the amount of the order should be added to cover delivery charges east of the Mississippi River, and 20 per cent on orders to points west of the Mississippi River.

All evergreens and shrubs will be shipped by express or freight collect. The price on evergreen trees, evergreen shrubs, and deciduous shrubs are net and do not cover the cost of cases which are required in packing. The actual cost for this expense will be charged. There is no delivery charge to the local express or freight office.

CLAIMS

No claims will be entertained unless received within ten days after the receipt of the stock. While we use proper care in packing, we cannot be held responsible for undue delay in transit. We hold ourselves in readiness at all times to replace stock which arrives in poor order due to faulty packing.

HOW TO REACH MY NURSERIES

My nurseries are located at Southwick, Mass., on the Northampton Division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. Those coming by automobile can best reach my nurseries, if coming from the north, east, or west, by coming by the way of Westfield, Mass., which is five miles north on the trunk line between Boston and Albany. Visitors are always welcome, and if prospective buyers will let me know a few days in advance I shall be glad to personally conduct them through my nurseries and assist them in making the selections they may require.

Most sincerely, EDWARD GILLETT.

Naturalistic Landscape Service

Enthusiastic interest in the use of our native trees, shrubs, evergreens, wild flowers and ferns in American landscape work has developed in recent years to a surprising extent. The idea has been taken up and fostered by nature lovers in every section of the country. It has been favorably discussed at meetings of many State Horticultural Associations. It has been endorsed by the Garden Club of America and by scores of local Garden Clubs everywhere. Public Parks are establishing Wild Flower preserves. Owners of suburban and country estates are abandoning the formal for the naturalistic in the treatment and development of their grounds. Landscape Architects of distinction are specializing in Naturalistic planting. Foreign styles of gardening and landscape work are no longer in vogue. The demand today is for a distinctly American style of landscape treatment, planned to accord with the natural surroundings, and therefore expressive of that perfect harmony and good taste, which, it seems, is at last to prevail among us.

Hand in hand with this awakening to the beauty and fitness of our native plants, goes the determined effort all over the land, to put a stop to the ruthless and thoughtless destruction of many of our most charming wild flowers. This has led to the installing of hundreds of Wild Flower Sanctuaries in locations where congenial cultural conditions and adequate protection can be provided, as is the case not only on many of our finest estates, and in a number of parks, but on the modest grounds of the average rural or suburban home owner.

I have been propagating and growing native plants for 44 years. I have always believed the time would come, and during my lifetime, when their refined beauty, their permanence, and their all around superiority to imported plants in American landscape work, would be recognized. My faith has been fully justified and I feel that my life's work has been amply rewarded.



This effect was obtained five years after planting a corner of a lawn with the suitable sorts of trees and shrubs. The walk leads to a "Woods Path" with interesting outcroppings of rock and apparently natural plantings of ferns and rhododendrons—all artificial, and all the ground was originally part of the lawn.



An artificial "Mountain Rivulet"—even the "Mountain" is all filled-in ground and the water is piped from the house supply, quite a distance away. Without these obstacles to contend with, think of the possibilities of a natural rivulet just by adding native plants and developing the stream a little if necessary.



Here is presented a splendid opportunity for beautifying a woodland path. A few ferns, some broad-leaved evergreens, and a careful cleaning will work a complete transformation.



A rustic bridge similar to this can be erected by our Service Department on any estate. It may serve as a passage-way over a stream, or over a dry ravine.

Necessity for a Service Organization

During the past two years there has come to me a constantly increasing volume of requests for advice regarding the culture of native plants, for suggestions as to what kinds would be suitable for various locations and various purposes, for the making of planting plans and for professional landscape service, frequently involving the development of entire estates. Hitherto I have responded personally to these appeals to the best of my ability, but they are now pouring in at such a rate, and are so insistent, that I myself can no longer give them the attention they should receive, without neglecting my very important work as a grower and distributor.

I have therefore perfected a Service Organization which is fully equipped to plan and carry out any form of Naturalistic planting, and to give expert advice on any subject connected therewith.

Landscape Construction

This department of the organization is conducted by a well-known firm of Landscape Architects, specializing along Naturalistic lines. Their work includes the making of plans, laying out and superintending plantings, road and path construction, grading, masonry, designing and building of private bridges, ornamental shelters, rock work, pools, etc.—in short, the tasteful development of a place, either in part or as a whole.

Scientific Tree Service

This important work is given attention by expert Landscape Foresters, who have treated successfully both individual trees and woodlands on many of the finest estates in the East. The system applies the methods now approved by government and state arborists and includes proper pruning, spraying, feeding and cavity treatment, together with intelligent deforestation, where desirable, and installing new tree plantings, thus adding to the beauty and enjoyment of the property.



A border planting of native conifers and broad-leaved evergreens arranged by our Service Department.



This path, cut through the woodland, will soon show a splendid undergrowth of broad-leaved evergreens, ferns and wild flowers.

A Consulting Naturalist

Owners of places which have been laid out and planted by competent Landscape Architects, have in a great many instances, undeveloped woodlands, uncultivated fields, or suitable locations for Wild Flower Sanctuaries, Bird Sanctuaries, Rock, Bog or Water Gardens, which do not require construction work or the making of detailed plans. Expert advice and supervision is needed, however, if it is desired to successfully install any of the features named, and my Consulting Naturalist is available for this purpose. This student and lover of American plants has devoted his life to acquiring an intimate knowledge of our native flora, the cultural requirements of each species and the tasteful use of those that are appropriate for the various forms of Naturalistic planting. He also serves as consultant to Landscape Architects, Park Superintendents and others who are not familiar with native plants, and finally, has charge of my correspondence department, which endeavors to answer fully and clearly all questions that come by mail.

Letters Welcomed from Those Interested

Do not hesitate to write me regarding any subject connected with native plants or Naturalistic Landscape Work. Your letter will be promptly referred to the expert best qualified to answer it and he will give you in full detail the information you desire.

EDWARD GILLETT

Fern and Flower Farm

286 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

SOUTHWICK, MASS.

1524 Chestnut St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Personal Consultations Welcomed at Either Office



A path through natural planting, or through the woodland can be made doubly attractive by the Christmas Fern (*Aspidium acrosticboides*) and the Evergreen Wood Fern (*Aspidium marginale*). Both varieties will attach themselves to varying conditions.

How to Select Plants for Special Places

There is so much inquiry for plants to grow in certain positions, like dark, shady, wet or dry places, or open sunny spots, that we have so marked the several kinds in this catalogue, designating each kind by a special sign. This will enable our customers to make their selections without reading pages of descriptions.

▣ All plants desirable for growing in dark, shady places, shut out from the sunlight, are marked with this sign (▣). Very few of the old garden plants will thrive in such a place, but most of the Hardy Ferns of New England, and several of the best wild flowers are at home here; the little nook by the porch, shut away from the sunlight, the deep shade of the great lawn tree, where even grass will not grow, the wooded bank, are all places to beautify with this class of plants.

◈ This sign means that the plant is adapted for the low, wet places where sedges crowd out the grasses, and bulrushes thrive; Lobelias, Marsh Marigolds, Iris, Sarracenias, Mentha, Lythrum, etc., find here a congenial home.

◈ All the old garden plants, those to grow in beds or borders, like Campanulas, Aquilegias, those best suited for open, sunny places, desiring, for the most part, a moist, yet well-drained soil in the open sun, are marked ◈.

✲ Plants marked with a ✲ are adapted for dry woods. Many of the Asters and Golden-rods will thrive here. Most of them come in late summer, when other flowers are passed; they do quite well, also, in dry, open places.

Occasionally will be seen two of the signs against the same plant; this means that the plant seems to do equally well in both positions.

Should your place present any unusual conditions, please remember that our Service Department will advise you how to solve your problems.



Frond of Aspidium acrostichoides. See page 7

HARDY FERNS

Hardy Ferns are becoming an important factor in our modern gardening. This order of plants, as a rule, is easily grown and the amateur can have good success in growing them. They can be planted in either spring or fall, and if the purchaser wishes to use my pot-grown stock they can be placed in the garden even during the mid-growing season. Hardy Ferns are being used in quantity for massed plantings, and selections can be made to suit almost any location. Many times there are corners about the house where the sun does not strike. Such places can be beautified by the use of Hardy Ferns. My Fern trade is extensive and I am in a position to furnish them in quantity and will be glad to make special quotations on large amounts. I carry in stock over fifty varieties of native hardy Ferns most of them taking readily to cultivation. There are a few varieties of hardy native Ferns which will thrive in the open sun, yet, for the most part, they will give much better results when planted in a shady location. The Ferns I offer, being native, require a period of rest and consequently are not suitable for house culture in the winter.

Soils. Some of the larger-growing Ferns can be grown with extremely good results in ordinary garden soil in a shady location, yet, if we intend to imitate Nature, it will be



Grown in beds under our Fern bower where the soil is ordinary loam, yet with a little shade they flourish



Those who wander among the northern woodlands soon come to know the Maidenhair Fern (*Adiantum pedatum*) which grows in moist, shaded locations. When once established it increases quite rapidly.

necessary to furnish, for many of our Ferns, better conditions than are found in the ordinary garden. Where luxuriant growths of Ferns are found one will note that it is usually on a well-drained hillside in the shade or mountain slope, where leaf-mould has accumulated for many years, affording an excellent soil condition. After forty years of experience in growing Ferns, I have come to the conclusion that they require extremely good drainage. This is especially the case with the smaller sorts such as Ebony Spleenwort, Maidenhair Spleenwort and the Woodsias, those kinds that are usually found growing on cliffs. In planting Ferns it is well to prepare the soil by making it very fine, then adding, if practicable, leaf-mould so as to make the soil very light and porous. If the planter does not have at his disposal a sloping piece of ground and is anxious to have Ferns in his garden, it will be well to raise the bed 2 to 3 inches in which they are planted. This will tend to produce the drainage conditions necessary.

In planting the small rock Ferns, almost pure leaf-mould or peat should be used. This class of Ferns is, as a rule, found growing in such soils and while they can be made to struggle along and in some cases give fairly good results in ordinary garden soil, they will do much better if furnished the conditions as above described.

Uses. Our Hardy Ferns, being so varied in their characteristics, can be adapted to a wide variety of purposes. All of them can be used as specimens in the Hardy Fern collection; many can be used for edging walks in a shaded rock-garden; while others are best suited for massed plantings. It is impossible to go into detail concerning the possibilities wrapped up in each particular variety, yet I solicit correspondence of prospective purchasers and shall be glad to give information concerning any particular variety.

Time to plant. Hardy Ferns can be planted in either the spring or fall. If they are planted late in the autumn it is well to give them a mulch of leaves. This gives them protection from freezing and thawing and it also tends to retain the moisture in the soil until the new rootlets have started to grow.

How deep to plant. Doubtless many amateurs are not successful in growing Ferns, due to the fact that they place them too deep in the ground. Those varieties, such as the Christmas Fern or Evergreen Wood Fern, which grow from a crown should not be planted below the surface; the crown should be left exposed to the air. In case Ferns grow from underground root-stalks, such as the Beech Fern, they should be planted just below the surface with not more than half an inch of earth to cover them. Too deep planting proves fatal, especially where a long, wet season follows the planting which causes the crowns or buds to rot.

A Reference Table of Hardy Native Ferns.

Anyone interested in growing our hardy New England Ferns should send for our Reference Table. It gives the height, position, soil, distance apart and the depth to plant each kind.

ADIANTUM pedatum (Maidenhair Fern). The most graceful of all our New England Ferns, attaining a height of from 12 to 18 inches when grown in rich, moist shady locations. It requires a well-drained situation, as is the case with most of our Ferns, but when once established it increases from year to year. It should be planted about an inch below the surface of the ground, the plants being placed 8 inches apart if a massed effect is desired.



Aspidium cristatum Clintonianum

ASPIDIUM acrostichoides (Christmas Fern). ⊠ An evergreen species, about a foot high, with deep green fronds simply divided. Although it is one of our common species, it is a pretty one, and easily grown in shade, in good garden soil, well drained. A good Fern for planting with other sorts. Plant with the new crowns or buds just at the surface.

aculeatum Braunii (Prickly Shield Fern). ⊠ ☆ This rare Fern has light, glossy green foliage and when grown in very rich soil attains a height of 12 to 15 inches. It is spreading in its habit, similar to the Christmas Fern, and it is a fine variety to use as individual specimens in shaded locations in a border or rock-garden. It should be planted a foot apart with the new crowns just above the surface. 30 cts. each, $2.50 for 10, $20 per 100.

cristatum (Crested Wood Fern). ⊠ This is another evergreen Fern, more common than the Braunii. It is found growing in rather wet places, attaining a height of about a foot. It is a fine Fern for lining walks through moist situations or planting in small colonies in the Fern-bed in the shade. It is easily grown and the crown should be planted just above the surface of the ground.

cristatum Clintonianum. ⊠ See illustration above. A large form of Cristatum, attaining a height of nearly 3 feet when grown in moist, rich places. It being an evergreen type is especially desirable for the Fern-bed. To produce massed effects it should be planted a foot apart.

Filix-mas (Male Fern). ⊠ A rare evergreen type native to the Northwest. This variety grows 2 feet high in rich soil. The crowns should be planted just at the surface, a foot apart if massed effects are desired. This is a variety that should be in every Fern collection. 35c. ea., $3 for 10, $25 per 100.



Aspidium acrostichoides

Goldieanum (Goldie's Wood Fern). ⊠ This species possesses characteristics which distinguish it from all other varieties. When fully grown it attains a height of 3 feet, having dark green fronds in some cases more than a foot wide. One of the very best sorts for growing as an individual specimen. Its peculiar grace and beauty make it desirable for use in all Fern gardens. Plant the crowns just above the surface, and, if massed effects are desired, a foot apart. 30 cts. each, $2.50 for 10, $20 per 100.



Aspidium spinulosum grouped as nature arranges her favorites

Aspidium marginale (Evergreen Wood Fern). ▣ ✲ An evergreen variety having dark green fronds which are rather stiff in their appearance. This Fern is used quite extensively for forming ground-covers under shrubbery. It can be adapted to varying conditions and is consequently a very desirable species for general use in shady locations. Plant with the crowns just above the surface and one foot apart.

noveboracense (New York Shield Fern). ▣ This is a slender species growing a little over a foot high, the fronds being 3 to 4 inches wide. It gives best results when planted in moist, shady locations. Its pale green foliage contrasts beautifully with the darker colored varieties when planted in masses. The buds of this Fern should be planted just below the surface of the ground and, for massing, 9 inches apart.

spinulosum (Spinulose Wood Fern). ▣ This is another evergreen variety and is often found growing with the Evergreen Wood Fern. It requires well-drained locations and if grown in rich soil attains a height of 1½ to 2 feet. It is fine for massing under shrubs to form an evergreen ground-cover. The crowns should be planted just at the surface, and, for massing, a foot apart. It is a strong grower and should be included in every Fern collection.

spinulosum dilatatum. ▣ This is similar to Spinulosum but has broader fronds. When grown in rich, moist situations it attains a height of 2½ feet. It is quite common on the slopes of some of the higher mountains in northern New England. When planting, furnish it with rich, porous soil. Plant the crowns just at the surface, and 1½ feet apart for massing. 30 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

Thelypteris (Marsh Shield Fern). ◈ A foot high, with fronds about 2½ inches wide. We see this growing wild in large beds where it is quite wet, in open, sunny places. It can be cultivated in moist, open places, and is benefited by adding leaf-mold.

ASPLENIUM angustifolium (Narrow-leaved Spleenwort). ▣ A charming Fern, with light green, graceful fronds. Do not miss it in making up your list. Grows 1 to 3 feet high, with simply divided fronds 3 to 4 inches long. Its home is in rich, shaded places, where it is quite moist. It takes quite kindly to cultivation in the Fern-bed. Set well back, about 1 foot apart. 30 cts. each, $2.50 for 10, $20 per 100.

ebeneum (Ebony Spleenwort). ✲ Usually 6 to 15 inches high. Found growing among the rocks and along cliffs in dry, rather sunny places. Suited for rockwork. In planting in the front border of Fern-beds, give it a little leaf-mold, and plant about 8 inches apart; do not cover the new buds.

Asplenium Filix-fœmina (Lady Fern). ◈ ▣ A large, handsome Fern, 2 to 3 feet high, with finely cut foliage. Plant in a moist place, in sun or shade, in good, rich soil. A good Fern to grow as single specimens, or it can be set 1½ to 2 feet apart at back of Fern-bed. **One of the best for general culture.**

Trichomanes (Maidenhair Spleenwort). ▣ A delicate little Fern, with narrow fronds 3 to 6 inches long. Although found up among the cliffs, it adapts itself to the small rockery, where it does exceedingly well, and also in the Fern border. This is one of the small evergreen Ferns benefited by a good allowance of leaf-mold. Plant about 8 inches apart, with the crowns at the surface.

thelypteroides (Silvery Spleenwort). Fronds 2 to 3 feet high, by 6 inches wide. Thrives in moist shades. A good thrifty Fern, deserving of a place well back in the Fern-bed. Any good garden soil. Plant 1 foot apart.



Asplenium Trichomanes

BOTRYCHIUM virginianum (Moonwort). ▣ About 1 foot high, divided into two segments above the middle, one of which is erect, bearing the fruit, the other spreading, triangular, membranous and much divided. Plant 8 inches apart.

ternatum. ◈ 6 to 12 inches high. Fronds evergreen, resembling the preceding, but smaller and less divided. Found in moist, open fields, often in lowlands; conspicuous in late autumn by the yellowish fruit and green or variously tinted leaves. Plant 6 inches apart, with the new bud about an inch below the surface.

CAMPTOSORUS rhizophyllus (Walking-leaf). ▣ A little, low-creeping Fern, with evergreen fronds 4 to 9 inches long growing in tufts. The ends of these fronds rest on the ground and take root, forming new plants at each "step" thus taken. Found growing naturally on shaded, calcareous rocks. Interesting and quite easy to grow in the rock-garden. If to be grown in the Fern-bed, use a good sprinkling of leaf-mold, raising the bed 2 to 3 inches, and plant on front edge about 6 inches apart. Do not cover the leaves. 30 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.



This shows a practical arrangement of Goldie's Wood Fern (*Aspidium Goldieanum*) and the small Beach Fern (*Phegopteris Dryopteris*). The latter variety is admirable as a border plant. See pages 7 and 12.



A fine example of the Hay-scented Fern (*Dicksonia punctilobula*) in the rock-garden

CRYPTOGRAMMA acrostichoides (American Rock Brake). ▣ A small, evergreen Fern, 6 inches high, forming nice little clumps. It is a native of the Pacific coast where it is found in crevices of rocks. Thrives in the rock-garden and also takes kindly to a Fern-bed to which leaf-mold has been added. It makes a good border.



Lygodium palmatum

CYSTOPTERIS bulbifera (Bladder Fern). ▣ This variety is not used as extensively as it should be. It has light green fronds which attain a length of nearly 3 feet, making it very useful for massing on moist banks or for lining walks where a low carpet effect is desired. It is also one of the best varieties for edging Fern-beds. Plant the crowns just at the surface and 8 inches apart.

fragilis. ▣ Smaller than the preceding, growing but 4 to 8 inches high, with fronds two or three times divided. Forms nice little clumps in shady, well-drained soil. It takes kindly to the rock-garden or can be planted 6 inches apart in beds with larger sorts.

DICKSONIA punctilobula (Hayscented, or Gossamer Fern). ◈ ▣ ✲ One of the varieties that will grow in either sun or shade. It propagates itself by underground root-stalks and if planted in rich, porous soil will soon form masses. This is the very best variety to select if masses of Ferns which attain a height of 1½ feet are desired along a walk. Sods for immediate effects, 60 cts. per sq. ft., $5 for 10 sq. ft., $35 per 100 sq. ft.

LYGODIUM palmatum (Climbing Fern). ▣ Grows 1 to 3 feet high. Stalk slender and twining from a slim, running root-stock. A choice and rare kind, needing some support in moist, shady locations. Plant 1 foot apart and keep the soil well mulched with leaves for one or two years. A colony of this seen growing in the wild, climbing the low bushes, is a beautiful sight, and not often seen, as the plant is rather rare or local. We furnish this Fern in pot-grown stock only. It will be shipped in the pots, by express. 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

ONOCLEA sensibilis (Sensitive Fern). ◈ ▣ It can be planted in quite wet places, too wet for most other sorts, or it will thrive in moist soils in open sunny locations or shaded spots, reaching a height of 1 foot. Plant 1 foot apart.

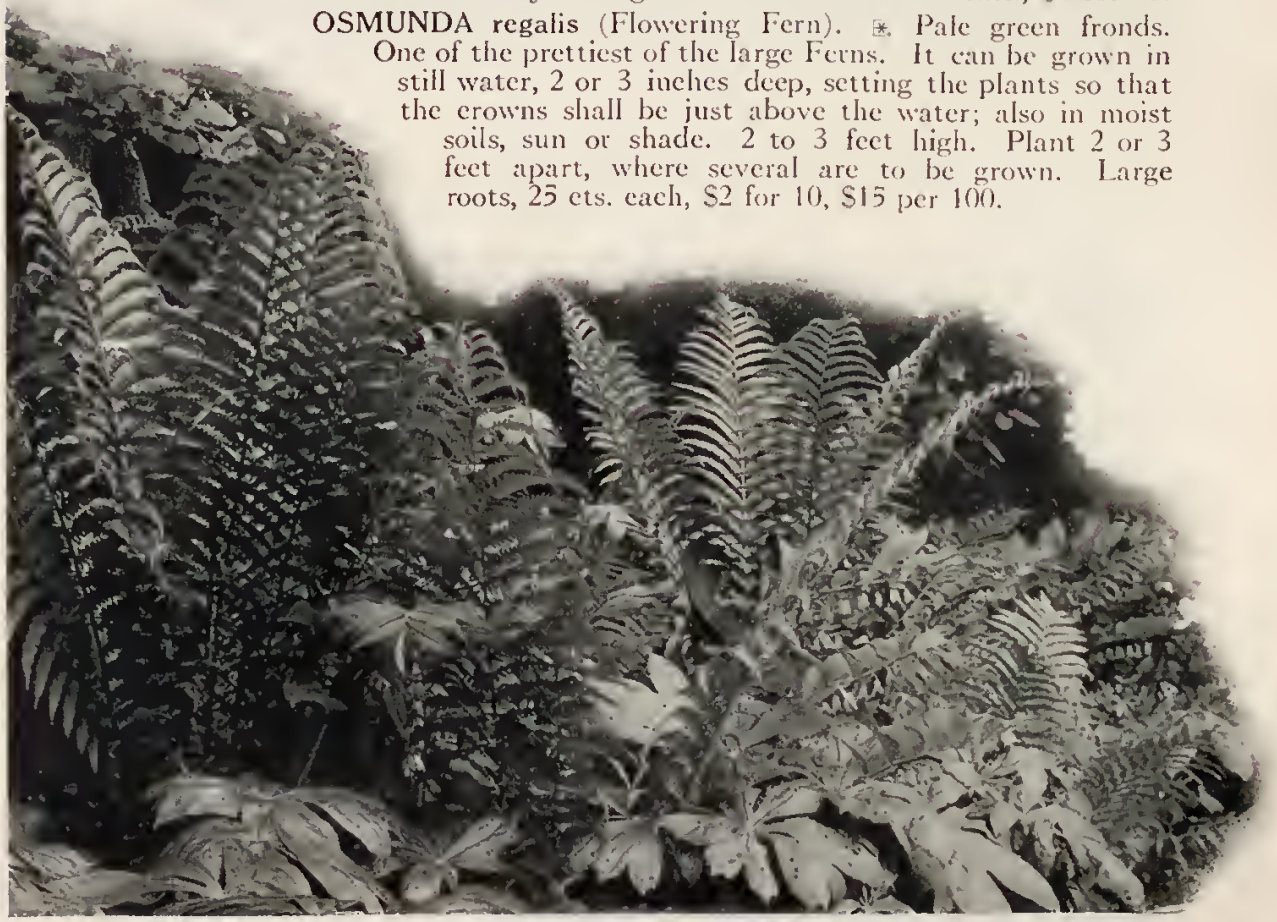
Struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern). ▣ A very handsome species, as graceful as a palm and one of the most satisfactory to grow. Its long, graceful, erect fronds make a most effective background for smaller Ferns. The fertile fronds reaching a height of 1 foot, and the sterile ones 2 to 4 feet, with a width of 6 to 10 inches. Can be grown as single plants in open sun or shaded nook. Use lots of manure, as it is a great feeder and plant about 2 feet apart if several are needed; as it is one of the very tallest of our Ferns, it should be planted well back. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10; $15 per 100.



Osmunda cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). See page 12

OPHIOGLOSSUM vulgatum (Adder's-Tongue Fern). A single leaf springs from the fibrous roots, bearing at the top a singular spike of fruit or spores. It is usually found in wet, open places, in low, grassy meadows. Rather inconspicuous and more desirable for botanical study than general culture. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10.

OSMUNDA regalis (Flowering Fern). ▣ Pale green fronds. One of the prettiest of the large Ferns. It can be grown in still water, 2 or 3 inches deep, setting the plants so that the crowns shall be just above the water; also in moist soils, sun or shade. 2 to 3 feet high. Plant 2 or 3 feet apart, where several are to be grown. Large roots, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.



The fronds of the Ostrich Fern (*Onoclea Struthiopteris*) are fully as graceful as southern palms and make an attractive background for smaller plants. Here, a broad foliage of the Mandrake or May Apple forms a striking contrast to the narrow fronds of the Fern.



Osmunda Claytoniana grows from 2 to 3 feet high, is successful for shade and can be grown very well indeed in window boxes

Osmunda Claytoniana. ✲ ▣ Clothed with loose wool when unfolding its fronds in spring, but soon becoming perfectly smooth. This Fern, 2 to 3 feet high, is found in rather dry, shaded places, and does quite well under cultivation and in boxes. Plant about 2 feet apart if several are needed. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100; extra-heavy, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). ▣ Is usually larger than the preceding—often 5 feet high and 8 inches wide. It is clothed with rusty wool when young, but the sterile fronds are smooth when full grown; very beautiful. Thrives in quite wet soil, in open sun or moist, shady places; usually found in mucky soil. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100; extra-heavy, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.



Unfolding of Osmunda fronds

PELLÆA densa (Oregon Cliff Brake). ▣ A little, low Fern, 4 to 6 inches high, found on the rocks on the mountains of the western coast. It does quite well in a raised bed of leaf-mold in a shady place. Plant 4 to 6 inches apart. 30 cts. each, $2.50 for 10.

PHEGOPTERIS Dryopteris (Beech Fern). ▣ Has triangular fronds 3 to 5 inches wide, once or twice divided. A delicate and pretty Fern which reaches a height of 1 foot in moist, rich, shaded places, often near a mountain brook. It is benefited by adding a little leaf-mold to the soil. Plant 8 inches apart for permanent bed.

Phegopteris hexagonoptera. ⊠ A good Fern for the shady corner. It reaches a height of one foot, with fronds averaging from 7 to 12 inches in width—often broader than long. Quite showy and easily grown in almost any garden soil; desirable for growing in front of the taller and larger kinds. Plant 8 inches apart.

polypodioides. ⊠ Fronds smaller and darker green than the preceding, 8 inches high, often found on mossy banks just above the water of a mountain brook, and often with Dryopteris, but not so particular as to soil when cultivated. It makes a good Fern for the front border of a Fern-bed, and, if planted 6 inches apart, should in two years, make a solid clump.



Phegopteris Dryopteris (page 12), Phegopteris polypodioides and Phegopteris hexagonoptera

POLYPODIUM vulgare (Common Polypody). ⊠ One of the best evergreen species for rock-work. Grows 4 to 10 inches high, forming dense mats. Desirable for front edge of Fern-bed, and will adapt itself to almost any kind of soil not too wet; plant it about 4 to 6 inches apart for quick results and cover the new buds slightly.

falcatum (Kellogg's Polypody). ⊠ Found in Washington and Oregon, growing on trees and in clefts of rocks. Does well here in New England if given a bed of leaf-mold well drained. 6 to 12 inches high. 30 cts. each, $2 for 10.



1 2 3 4 5 6

(1) Phegopteris hexagonoptera, (2) Cystopteris bulbifera, (3) Aspidium cristatum, (4) Asplenium angustifolium, (5) Dicksonia punctilobula, (6) Aspidium Noveboracense



Polypodium vulgare. (See page 13)

PTERIS **aquilina** (Common Brake). Commonly found throughout New England in light, sandy soil, and often in thin woodlands; will grow in either sun or shade.

WOODSIA **ilvensis** (Rusty Woodsia). ◈ ▣ This little Fern often chooses for its home the exposed rocks on tops of mountains, forming little tufts and forcing its roots down into the crevices. It will also thrive in moist soils in shade, but give it good drainage. It grows about 6 inches high and is at home in the front part of Fern-bed; plant about 8 inches apart.

obtusa (Obtuse-leaved Woodsia). ▣ Usually found on rocky banks. An easy Fern to grow, and one quite desirable for rock-work. It will thrive in almost any shaded place not too wet. 6 to 12 inches high. Plant 8 inches apart in front of larger Ferns. It is benefited by the addition of a little leaf-mold.



1 2 3 4 5

(1) Woodsia obtusa. (2) Asplenium ebeneum. (3) Asplenium Trichomanes. (4) Cystopteris fragilis. (5) Woodsia ilvensis

WOODWARDIA **angustifolia.** (Chain Fern). ◈ Grows in wet bogs, but takes kindly to cultivation in moist garden soil, thriving even in highest rock gardens. 12 inches high by 3 to 4 inches wide. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

virginica. ◈ Is larger than the preceding—2 feet high by 3 to 5 inches broad. Found in wet swamps or bogs, but can be grown in any garden soil. Plant 12 to 14 inches apart if a permanent bed is desired.



1 2 3 4 5

(1) Aspidium acrostichoides. (2) Aspidium cristatum Clintonianum. (3) Aspidium Goldieanum. (4) Asplenium thelypteroides. (5) Osmunda regalis

CLUB MOSSES

LYCOPODIUM **clavatum** (Club Moss). ✲ This variety runs extensively, sometimes 6 feet or more. The stems are round and covered with small, light green, pointed leaves; quite a showy evergreen in dry woods; flowers inconspicuous.

complanatum. ✲ This is the evergreen vine so extensively used in decorating rooms. The short stems, 3 to 6 inches high, have flat-topped, leafy branches. The brown, running stems are often 8 feet long.

dendroideum (Ground Pine). ▣ ✲ The plant so much used for Christmas greens. It grows about 6 inches high, in moist, shady places, is an evergreen, quite showy, and does very well under cultivation. It can be grown in the Fern-dish indoors, or in any moist, shady place.

lucidulum (Shining Club Moss). ▣ Pretty evergreen, 3 to 8 inches high, with leaves ½ inch long, growing thickly along the stalk. Plant in moist shady places, 3 to 4 inches apart.

SELAGINELLA **rupestris.** ◈ A little, low, grayish green moss-like plant, 1 to 3 inches high, growing in little tufts on exposed rocks.

apus. ◈ A pretty little creeper, with fine, scale-like leaves. Desirable for a moist situation, and makes a fine groundwork for small flowering plants. Will grow in open sun or in any wet or moist place.

A NEW DEPARTURE OF EXTREME VALUE

It may not be amiss to refer again to the Landscape Service Organization that has been added to my business during the past year. Complete information about this new departure is given in the introductory pages of this booklet (pages 1, 2, 3.)

I wish to emphasize particularly the value of this Service to all who contemplate naturalistic plantings of distinctive American flowers and shrubs—and America has a great wealth of such material, much of which is superior to the stock imported from abroad. This Service is prepared both by experience and equipment to undertake landscape construction, planting, tree service, and any other work that comes in the scope of landscape operations.



(1) Botrychium Virginicum, (2) Phegopteris hexagonoptera, (3) Woodwardia angustifolia, fertile and sterile fronds, (4) Phegopteris polypodioides

COLLECTIONS OF HARDY FERNS BOUND TO PLEASE LOVERS OF WILD GARDENS

The following collections are made up to help in selecting for special needs, and should be sent by express or freight

If to be planted in beds, the height given after each kind will indicate where it should go. If in beds where they are to be seen from all sides, the tall kinds in the center; but if in an angle of the house or wall, plant the taller kinds the farthest back, 8 inches or a foot from the wall, and the smaller kinds in front.

No. 1, $5. For Open Sun Culture

This collection is desirable for the open border, and all the Ferns, being rather tall, can be grown as single specimens or for massing, with or without flowers.

5 Onoclea Struthiopteris, 2 to 4 feet.
5 Osmunda Claytoniana, 2 to 3 feet.
20 Dicksonia punctilobula, 1 to 2 feet
5 Asplenium Filix-fœmina, 2 to 3 feet

No. 2, $5. For Dry, Shady Places

These Ferns will grow in a dry, shady place. Plant them where flowers, as a rule, do not thrive.

10 Aspidium acrostichoides, 1 foot.
10 Aspidium marginale, 1 to 2 feet.
10 Dicksonia punctilobula, 1 to 2 feet.
5 Osmunda Claytoniana, 2 to 3 feet.

No. 3, $6. For Moist, Shady Places

This collection is fine and easily handled in moist, shady places; also for large rockery.

5 Adiantum pedatum, 1 foot.
5 Aspidium cristatum, 1 foot.
5 Aspidium acrostichoides, 1 foot.
5 Aspidium spinulosum, 1 to 1½ feet
5 Aspidium marginale, 1 to 2 feet.
5 Asplenium thelypteroides, 2 to 3 feet.
5 Asplenium Filix-fœmina, 2 to 3 feet.
5 Phegopteris hexagonoptera, 1 foot
5 Woodwardia virginica, 2 feet.



(1) Lygodium palmatum, (2) Aspidium munitum, (3) Aspidium Thelypteris, (4) Scolopendrium vulgare (5) Aspidium aculeatum var. Braunii, (6) Aspidium Filix-mas

No. 4, $5. For Wet, Open Ground

These Ferns are very useful for border of a lake or low, wet ground.

10 Aspidium Thelypteris, 1 foot.
10 Onoclea sensibilis, 1 foot.
10 Osmunda regalis, 2 to 3 feet.
10 Woodwardia virginica, 2 feet.

No. 5, $6. Low Evergreen Ferns for Rockery in Shade

This is a beautiful collection of low-growing Ferns and easily managed.

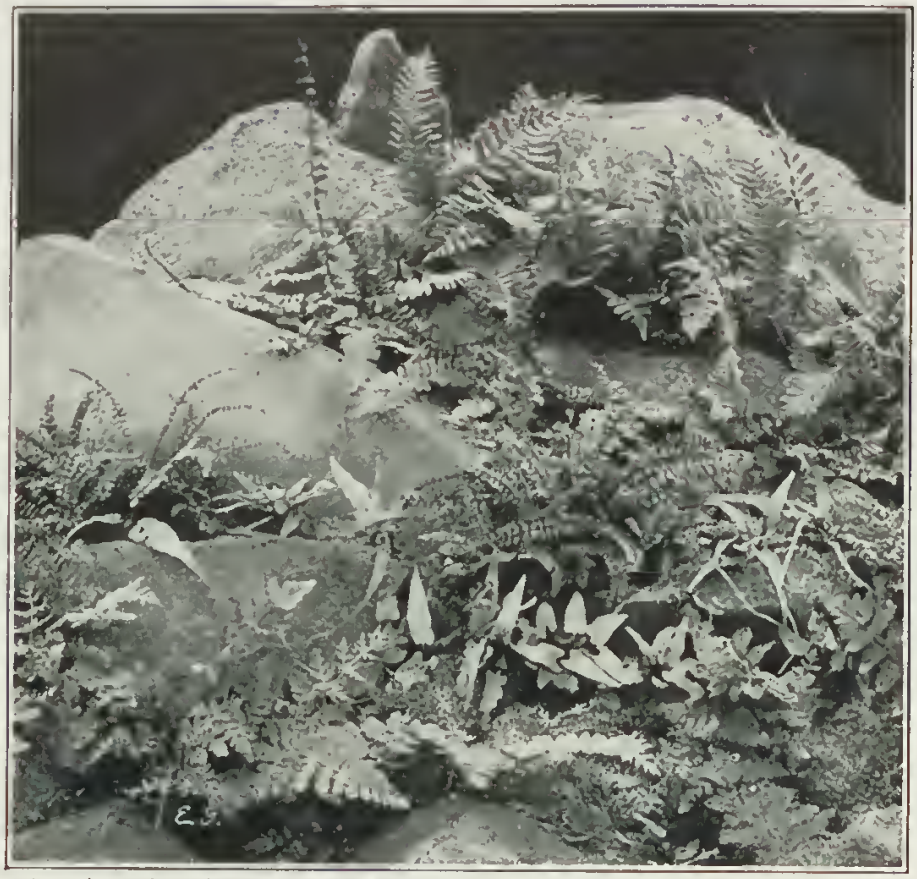
10 Asplenium ebeneum, 6 to 15 inches.
10 Asplenium Trichomanes, 3 to 6 inches
10 Camptosorus rhizophyllus, 4 to 9 inches.
10 Polypodium vulgare, 4 to 10 inches.
5 Woodsia obtusa, 6 to 12 inches.

No. 6, $5. Low Evergreen Ferns for Dry, Rocky Ledge

10 Asplenium Trichomanes, 3 to 6 inches.
10 Woodsia obtusa, 6 to 12 inches.
10 Polypodium vulgare, 4 to 10 inches.
10 Woodsia ilvensis, 6 inches.



A naturalistic path along the edge of a wood. Small Ferns and mosses were used about the steps; tall Ferns and a few perennials border the way. Arranged by our Service Department, but one might think that nature had been entirely unassisted.



A rock-garden planting showing what my Fern Collection No. 5 will produce

THE HARDY ROCK-GARDEN

The Rock-Garden has great possibilities. To those who love the dainty ferns and plants, such a garden affords a constant source of pleasure. In it can be planted a larger variety of these than in the ordinary garden of the same proportions. All the early spring flowers make a better display in a rock-garden and look more natural there than in the ordinary flower-bed. The construction of a rock-garden is very simple. Select a shaded location, where the ground has ordinary moisture. Begin at the bottom and build up (do not throw together a heap of stones and then cover with earth); each boulder should be placed so as to allow moisture from rains to run into the garden, not away from it. After placing a boulder, fill around it with earth, being sure that there are no spaces unfilled, as air-spaces will prevent moisture from coming up from below The top of a rock-garden must have direct contact with the ground by way of firm earth in order to allow the moisture to work up among the stones and give the proper conditions for growing rock plants. It is not necessary to build a rock-garden more than 8 to 10 inches above the surrounding level. The size and shape of such a garden rests with the individual taste.

The soil in which the plants are directly placed should be rich woods' earth. The main body of the rock-garden can be ordinary garden soil, yet to obtain the best results the top soil should be rich woods' dirt. Many native plants can be grown in woods' soil with fine results where they fail to give satisfaction when grown in garden soil.

It is impossible to give explicit directions for making a rock-garden, such as will cover all needs, yet I will be very glad to advise anyone who may contemplate the building of such a garden, giving specific directions as may be necessary. If desired, I will send a competent representative to lay out and plan a rock-garden; terms given on application.

Following is a list of the more desirable native ferns and flowers best suited for rock-work in shade.

ROCK-GARDEN PLANTS FOR A MOIST, SHADY PLACE

FERNS

(For description, see Ferns)

Adiantum pedatum, 12 to 15 inches.
Aspidium aculeatum Braunii, 12 to 15 in.
Aspidium cristatum, 12 inches.
Aspidium Filix-mas, 1 to 2 feet.
Aspidium marginale, 1 to 2 feet.
Aspidium munitum, 12 to 15 inches.
Aspidium spinulosum, 1 to 1½ feet.
Asplenium ebeneum, 6 to 12 inches.
Asplenium Trichomanes, 3 to 6 inches.
Camptosorus rhizophyllus. (Prostrate)
Cryptogramma acrostichoides, 6 to 8 in.
Cystopteris bulbifera, 6 to 12 inches.
Cystopteris fragilis, 6 to 8 inches.
Osmunda Claytoniana, 2 to 3 ft.
Osmunda regalis, 1½ to 3 feet.
Pellæa densa, 4 to 8 inches.
Phegopteris Dryopteris, 6 to 10 inches.
Phegopteris hexagonoptera, 8 to 12 inches.
Phegopteris polypodioides, 8 to 12 inches.
Polypodium falcatum, 4 to 10 in.
Polypodium vulgare, 4 to 10 in.
Woodsia ilvensis, 4 to 8 inches.
Woodsia obtusa, 6 to 12 inches.

FLOWERING PLANTS

(See Herbaceous Plants for descriptions)

Actæa alba, 1 to 2 feet.
Actæa rubra, 1 to 2 feet.
Anemone pennsylvanica, 1 foot.
Aquilegia canadensis, 8 to 12 in.
Arisæma triaphyllum, 1 to 1½ ft.
Asarum canadense, 4 to 6 inches.
Asarum virginicum, 4 to 6 inches.
Aster cordifolius, 1½ to 2 feet.
Aster corymbosus, 18 to 30 in.
Aster paıens, 1½ to 2 feet.
Aster undulatus, 18 to 30 inches.
Baptisia tinctoria, 1 to 2 feet.
Campanula rotundifolia, 1 to 2 ft.
Caulophyllum thalictroides, 1 to 1½ feet.
Chimaphila maculata, 3 to 6 in.
Cimicifuga racemosa, 2 to 4 feet.
Claytonia caroliniana, 3 to 5 in.
Claytonia virginica, 3 to 5 inches.
Dalibarda repens, 2 to 4 inches.
Dentaria diphylla, 4 to 8 inches.
Dicentra Cucullaria, 4 to 8 in.
Erythronium albidum, 6 inches.
Erythronium americanum, 6 in.
Eupatorium ageratoides, 1½ to 3 feet.
Euphorbia corollata, 1½ to 3 feet.
Galax aphylla, 6 to 8 inches.
Gentiana Andrewsii, 1 to 2 feet.
Geranium Robertianum, 6 to 12 inches.
Hepatica acutiloba, 4 to 6 inches.
Hepatica triloba, 4 to 6 inches.
Heuchera americana, 8 to 12 inches.
Houstonia cærulea, 2 to 3 inches.
Houstonia purpurea, 2 to 4 inches.
Hydrastis canadensis, 3 to 6 inches.
Iris cristata, 4 to 8 inches.
Iris verna, 4 to 8 inches.
Lilium philadelphicum, 1 to 2 feet.
Lobelia cardinalis, 1½ to 3 feet.
Lobelia syphilitica, 18 to 30 inches.
Mertensia virginica, 1 to 1½ feet.
Mitchella repens. (Prostrate.)
Mitella diphylla, 4 to 8 inches.
Nepeta Glechoma. (Prostrate.)
Opuntia vulgaris, 3 to 6 inches.



Natural planting of the Ostrich Fern (*Onoclea Struthiopteris*)
See page 11

ROCK-GARDEN PLANTS FOR A MOIST, SHADY PLACE, continued



Phlox subulata

Oxalis Acetosella, 3 to 4 inches.
Oxalis violacea, 3 to 4 inches.
Phlox amœna, 6 to 12 inches.
Phlox divaricata, 8 to 18 inches.
Phlox reptans, 8 to 12 inches.
Phlox subulata, 3 to 5 inches.
Phlox subulata alba, 3 to 5 inches.
Podophyllum peltatum, 8 to 15 inches.
Polygonatum biflorum, 1 to 2 feet.
Sanguinaria canadensis, 6 to 12 inches.
Shortia galacifolia, 4 to 6 inches.
Smilacina bifolia, 3 to 4 inches.
Smilacina racemosa, 8 to 18 inches.
Solidago cæsia, 1 to 1½ feet.
Solidago nemoralis, 1 to 1½ feet.
Solidago odora, 1 to 2 feet.
Streptopus roseus, 1 to 1½ feet.
Stylophorum diphyllum, 1 to 2 feet.
Thalictrum anemonoides, 6 to 12 inches.
Thalictrum dioicum, 1 to 2 feet.
Tiarella cordifolia, 6 to 10 inches.
Trillium cernuum, 8 to 12 inches.
Trillium erectum, 10 to 15 inches.
Trillium erectum album, 10 to 15 inches.
Trillium erythrocarpum, 8 to 12 inches.
Trillium grandiflorum, 10 to 15 inches.
Trillium nivale, 4 to 6 inches.
Trillium recurvatum, 12 inches.
Trillium sessile, 8 to 12 inches.
Trillium stylosum, 8 to 12 inches.
Uvularia grandiflora 1 to 1½ feet.
Uvularia perfoliata, 8 to 12 inches.
Uvularia sessilifolia, 8 to 12 inches.
Vinca minor. (Trailer.)
Viola canadensis, 4 to 12 inches.
Viola canina sylvestris, 4 to 8 inches.
Viola cucullata, 4 to 8 inches.
Viola pubescens, 8 to 12 inches.
Viola rotundifolia, 2 to 4 inches.
Viola septentrionalis, 4 to 8 inches.

ROCK-GARDEN PLANTS FOR OPEN SUNNY PLACES

The following list of plants is suited to growing in a sunny rock-garden. For the most part this list is composed of the dwarf plants which are particularly desirable for this class of gardening. You will find them listed and described under the head of Hardy Perennials unless otherwise noted.

Androsace primuloides.
Anemone Pulsatilla.
Anemone sylvestris.
Aquilegia canadensis.
Arabis albida.
Arabis mollis.
Arenaria cæspitosa.
Armeria Laucheana.
Aster alpinus.
Aster alpinus albus.
Campanula carpatica.
Campanula carpatica alba.
Campanula rotundifolia.
Cerastium tomentosum.
Delphinium grandiflorum.
Dianthus deltoides.
Gypsophila repens.
Houstonia cærulea.
Hutchinsia alpina.
Iberis sempervirens.
Iris cristata.
Iris pumila.
Iris pumila lutea (Yellow.)
Iris verna.
Leophyllum buxifolium prostratum. (See Evergreens.)
Lupinus perennis.
Lychnis Viscaria splendens.
Mertensia virginica.
Mitchella repens.
Opuntia vulgaris.
Pachysandra terminalis.
Phlox amœna.
Phlox divaricata.
Phlox reptans.
Phlox subulata.
Phlox subulata alba.
Primula auricula.
Primula denticulata cachemiriana.
Primula Polyantha.
Sanguinaria canadensis.
Saponaria ocymoides.
Saxifraga Aizoon.
Saxifraga decipiens.
Saxifraga virginiensis.
Sedum acre.
Sedum album.
Sedum kamtschaticum.

ROCK-GARDEN PLANTS FOR OPEN SUNNY PLACES, continued

Sedum lydium.
Sedum japonicum macrophyllum.
Sedum sexangulare.
Sedum spectabile.
Sedum stoloniferum coccinium.
Sempervivum.
Silene acaulis.
Silene alpestris.
Silene Saxifraga.
Silene Schafta.
Stokesia cyanea.
Thymus lanuginosus.
Thymus Serpyllum.
Thymus Serpyllum albus.
Thymus Serpyllum coccineus.
Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa. (See Evergreens.)
Veronica gentianoides.
Veronica incana.
Veronica repens.
Veronica rupestris.
Vinca minor.
Viola californica.
Viola cornuta.
Viola cornuta alba.
Viola gracilis.
Viola lutea.
Viola odorata.
Viola septentrionalis.

GROUND-COVERS

Following is a list of plants suited for ground-covering purposes. The Arctostaphylos will be found listed and described under Vines and Creepers, *Vaccinium Vitis idaea* under Evergreen Shrubs and the rest under Herbaceous Perennials.

Fine effects can be produced by planting ground covers among shrubbery or tall growing plants. If you are in doubt as to the proper varieties to select to meet your needs, let me help you.

Arenaria cæspitosa.
Chimaphila maculata.
Chimaphila umbellata.
Coptis trifolia.
Cornus canadensis.
Dalibarda repens.
Galax aphylla.
Gaultheria procumbens.
Hepatica acutiloba.
Hepatica triloba.
Leiophyllum buxifolium prostratum.
Mitchella repens. (2½-in. pots.)
Pachysandra terminalis.
Polygala paucifolia.
Pyrola elliptica. (Pot-grown.)
Pyrola rotundifolia. (Pot-grown.)
Shortia galacifolia.
Thymus azoricus
Thymus Serpyllum
Thymus Serpyllum albus
Thymus Serpyllum coccineus
Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa. (Pot-grown.)
Veronica repens
Veronica rupestris
Vinca minor.



1 2 3 4

(1) Aspidium marginale, (2) Adiantum pedatum, (3) Asplenium Filix-fœmina, (4) Onoclea sensibilis



Foxgloves and Canterbury Bells, Sweet Williams and old-fashioned Pinks give a touch of quaintness and quiet in every garden, whether it be large or small.

HARDY PERENNIALS

FLOWERS THAT LIVE YEAR AFTER YEAR

Under this heading of Hardy Perennials I am placing after those that are native to the United States the word *Native*. This will possibly assist prospective customers in selecting plants for a purely natural garden where only natives are required. There is no class of plants which gives the same permanency of effect as do these. When they are once established they go on blooming year after year while many of the so-called hardy garden plants pass their period of usefulness after two or three years.

Prices on Perennials, 25 cts. each, $1.50 for 10, $12 per 100, unless otherwise noted.



Actæa alba in flower

ACHILLEA

Boule de Neige. Flowers white and double, borne in broad heads. Very choice for border. The plants will grow about 2 feet high, and from June to August are well covered with flowers.

ACTÆA

alba (White Baneberry). ⊛ *Native.* Racemes of white flowers, followed by white fruit. Fine for rock-work or the shady corner.

rubra (Red Baneberry). ⊛ *Native.* Rather taller than the preceding; very ornamental bright red fruit. Plant in rich soil in a shady place.



Actæa alba in fruit

ALETRIS

farinosa (Colic-root). *Native.* This plant grows where the soil is rather dry. It bears small white flowers on a slender stalk, 1 to 1½ feet high. The flowers give the effect of being sprinkled with meal.

ANDROSACE

primuloides. A little low plant of the primrose family growing at high altitude. "The most alpine of Alpine plants," says Robinson, "growing near the line of perpetual snow, in fissures of rocks well drained." Forms rosettes of silky leaves. Flowers rose-lilac. 3 inches high. Do not fail to have this in your rock-garden. 30 cts. each, $2.50 for 10, $20 per 100.

ANEMONE

nemorosa (Windflower). ⊛ *Native.* 2 to 4 inches high. Flowers white, tinged with purple; partial shade. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.



Anemone nemorosa. See page 23

ANEMONE, continued

canadensis (pennsylvanica). ◈ 12 to 18 inches high. Large, single, pure white flowers. Plant in the moist border in a sunny place. Quite hardy. 20 cts. each, $1.25 for 10, $10 per 100.

Pulsatilla (Pasque Flower). ◈ A choice hardy border plant from Europe, with large purple flowers in spring. It delights in a well-drained, sunny place, forming good clumps. Flower-stalks 6 inches high.

sylvestris. A strong plant 1 foot high, bearing large, pure white flowers. Easily grown in the border.

ANTENNARIA

margaritacea (Pearly Everlasting). ✲ *Native.* A plant of our dry fields and open woods, growing about a foot high, with white woolly leaves and pearly white flowers in broad heads. Can be kept a long time if cut before maturing and dried; quite fragrant. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

ANTHEMIS

tinctoria (Golden Marguerite). ◈ Quite a showy border plant, with a profusion of rather large, daisy-like, yellow flowers and finely cut leaves; easily grown.

AQUILEGIA

alpina (Columbine) ◈ From Switzerland. Flowers blue, large, and quite showy. May and June. 1 foot. 30 cts. each, $2 for 10.

canadensis. ◈ *Native.* One of our prettiest wild flowers. Yellow and red flowers an inch long. Very desirable for rockeries. 8 to 20 inches high.

chrysantha (Golden-spurred Columbine). ◈ Flowers large, golden yellow, with long spurs. 30 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

Skinneri. ◈ Orange-red flowers. 18 inches high. 30 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

vulgaris. ◈ From Europe. Flowers are violet.



Columbines growing wild

ARABIS

albida fl.-pl. (Double White Rock-Cress). ◈ A low plant, 3 or 4 inches high, forming nice clumps, with quantities of small, double, white flowers in early spring. Adapted to situations not too wet.

mollis. Similar to preceding in masses of pure white flowers. The little rosette of oblong leaves is a great improvement on the old sort. It forms good clumps, carpeting the soil with small shining leaves.



Aster ericoides. See page 26

ARENARIA

cæspitosa. Forms fine tufts of bright, green leaves; flowers white.

ARISÆMA

triphyllum (Wild Turnip; Jack-in-the-Pulpit) Let this woodland gem preach for you.

ARMERIA

Laucheana (Sea Pink). ◈ Low plant, with numerous narrow, grass-like leaves clustered at the base. A good border plant, quite easy of culture; height about 1 foot; flowers purple, in little clusters at the top. Clumps, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.



Arisæma triphyllum

ASARUM

canadense (Wild Ginger; Canada Snakeroot). ▣ *Native.* A low perennial with kidney-shaped leaves 3 to 5 inches wide and a single purplish flower close to the ground. Plant in the shady corner with your ferns. The roots, dried, are aromatic and pleasant to the taste. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.



Armeria Laucheana



Aster multiflorus

ASARUM, continued

virginicum (Virginia Snakeroot). ▣ *Native.* Smaller than the preceding, with shining, round leaves, green to bronze color, mottled with white; rich, shady hillsides. Found wild in North Carolina but quite hardy in New England, 30 cts. each, $2.50 for 10.

ASCLEPIAS

tuberosa (Butterfly Weed). A foot high with large heads of orange flowers. Thrives on dry sandy banks. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

incarnata (Swamp Milkweed). ◈ ◈ *Native.* Showy, rose-purple flowers. Grows in wet places and along the banks of streams and ponds. 2 to 3 feet high.

ASTER

These are easily grown and deserve more attention from lovers of wild flowers. Those named are among the most showy of the genus.

alpinus. Violet with yellow centers. Fine for rock-garden. 8 inches high. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

ASTER, continued

hybrida (Snowflake). White flowers with yellow centers. A fine rock-garden sort. 8 inches high. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

cordifolius ☼ *Native.* Pale blue flowers in autumn. A common Aster of our New England woods, quite showy and easily grown. 1 to 2 feet.

corymbosus. ☼ *Native.* White flowers. A prominent Aster of our dry New England woods in late autumn. 1 to 2 feet.

ericoides. ▣ ◈ *Native.* Extra fine in cultivation. The graceful, wand-like, spreading branches are literally covered with fine green or purple leaves, and dotted here and there with large, white flowers. Plant in dry, sandy soil.

lævis. ▣ ◈ ☼ *Native.* A beautiful species with sky-blue flowers. Grows in dry woodland.

linariifolius (Double-bristled Aster). ☼ *Native.* Grows 8 to 12 inches high, forming fine clumps, with short, linear leaves and large, showy, violet flowers in late autumn. Plant in dry, open places or woods.

multiflorus. ◈ *Native.* Branches covered with small, white flowers. Fine for dry, open places. 1 to 2 feet high. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

novæ-angliæ. ◈ *Native.* Stout stalks, 3 to 8 feet high. Flowers violet and purple. Moist ground.

novi-belgii. ◈ *Native.* Plants 2 to 3 feet high, with large, pale blue flowers. A wet, open bank is best suited for its growth.

undulatus. ☼ *Native.* One of the most showy of our wild Asters, growing about 2 feet high, with bright blue flowers; delights in dry, shady place; flowers in late autumn.

Asters in varieties for shady places, $10 per 100. Asters in varieties for open sunny places, $10 per 100.



Aster novi-belgii

ASTILBE

japonica (False Goat's Beard). ◈ Sometimes called *Spirea japonica.* From Japan. Quite hardy here, forming large clumps. Flowers small, but in white masses in June. At home in the open borders. 1 to 2 feet high. 30 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

AUBRIETIA (Rock Cress)

A charming class of alpine evergreen, low growing plants adapted for rock-work in open sun, old walls or dry banks.

Mixed Colors, 30 cts. each, $2.50 for 10.

BAPTISIA

tinctoria (Wild Indigo). ◈ *Native.* A plant found in dry soils, sun or shade, especially near the sea. Flowers yellow. Forms good clumps in the open border. 1 to 2 feet high.

CALLIRHOE

involucrata (Crimson Callirhoë). ◈ *Native.* A very beautiful prostrate, spreading perennial from Texas, with large, showy, crimson flowers all summer. Fine for open borders, or for planting in dry, barren soil.

CAMPANULA

carpatica. ◈ Low plants, forming nice clumps, with large, blue flowers in summer. Sunny border. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10,



Chimaphila maculata. See page 28



Campanula rotundifolia

CAMPANULA, continued

persicifolia. ◈ A strong, vigorous Campanula, growing 2 to 3 feet high, with large open, bell-shaped, blue flowers; very showy and one of the first to bloom, early June. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

rotundifolia (Harebell; Blue Bells of Scotland). ❋ *Native.* This pretty little native will adapt itself to almost any situation. We see it in crevices of rocks many feet above our reach or along the path at the base of the mountains. Give it good drainage in open sun or partial shade. Pot-grown plants, 2½-in. pots.

Van Houttei. ◈ Plants 18 to 24 inches high, with large leaves and quite large, open, bell-shaped, blue flowers. Sun or shade. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

CAULOPHYLLUM

thalictroides (Blue Cohosh). ❋ *Native.* A thrifty plant of our New England hillsides. Flowers greenish yellow, followed by the large blue berries.

CENTAUREA

montana (Mountain Bluets). ◈ A useful border plant, sometimes called "Hardy Cornflower," with showy white, cottony leaves and large, bright blue flowers in early summer; valuable for cutting. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

CERASTIUM

tomentosum. ◈ Leaves silvery white; masses of pure white flowers in early summer; used for edging and mixed borders. 4 to 6 inches high.



Claytonia virginica

CHELONE

glabra (Snake Head). ◈ *Native.* Flowers white to rose-color, in late autumn; grows in wet places. 1 to 2 feet high.

CHIMAPHILA

maculata ▣ *Native.* Low-growing plants with spotted leaves and rather showy white or pink nodding flowers. Found usually under evergreen trees. Plant it with the partridge berry.

umbellata (Prince's Pine). *Native.* An evergreen 6 to 10 inches high with bright shiny leaves; flowers flesh color in June. It forms broad patches along dry shady banks, making an ideal ground-cover for shrubs.

CIMICIFUGA

racemosa (Black Snakeroot). ▣ ◈ *Native.* Tall plants with white flowers in elongated racemes. Desirable for a moist, shady corner. 4 to 6 feet high.

CLAYTONIA

virginica (Spring Beauty). ▣ *Native.* Has large, rose-colored flowers in early spring. Plant in shady place. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

CLINTONIA

borealis. ▣ *Native.* A little, low perennial, with two or three dark green, shiny leaves from the gound. The flower-stalks are about 6 inches high, bearing at the top a few rather large, greenish yellow, lily-like flowers in early spring. Plant in a cool, shady place. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

COPTIS

trifolia (Gold-Thread). ▣ *Native.* A little, low evergreen, with bright shiny leaves and white flowers. Plant in a moist shady place.

COREOPSIS

lanceolata. ◈ Grows 1 to 2 feet high; large, showy yellow flowers. Rich, damp soil in the open border. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10.

CORNUS

canadensis (Dwarf Cornel). ▣ *Native.* Plant 6 inches high, with four broad leaves at the top. Flowers greenish, surrounded by a showy white involucre, followed by bright red berries. Desirable for a shady corner; fine for massing.

DALIBARDA

repens. ▣ *Native.* A little low plant with roundish leaves, and small white flowers. Delights in a cool, moist shady spot and blooms from June until August.

DENTARIA

diphylla (Toothwort; Pepper-Root). ▣ *Native.* Plants grow 6 to 15 inches high, with a single corymb of pretty white flowers in May. Rich, shady places. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.



Coreopsis lanceolata

DELPHINIUM

formosum. A well-known garden plant; flowers large and showy, deep blue to almost white.

grandiflorum. ◈ Low-growing plants with finely cut leaves. The large and graceful flowers appear all summer in an almost endless variety of blue, from nearly pure white to finest tints of dark blue. Should be planted in a sunny spot, where they can have good drainage.

DIANTHUS

deltoides (Maiden Pink). ◈ A dwarf, creeping sort, bearing small, deep red flowers with crimson centers; used for borders and covering the soil with tufts of green.

DICENTRA

Cucullaria (Dutchman's Breeches). ◈ *Native.* A very early spring flower, with delicate divided leaves; grows about 8 inches high. Greenish white flowers, tinged with rose. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

canadensis (Squirrel Corn). *Native.* Similar to above in flower, leaf, and manner of growth. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

DIPLOPAPPUS

linariifolius. See Aster.



Dicentra Cucullaria

DIGITALIS

purpurea gloxiniæflora (Foxglove) ◈ Large, showy flowers in June or July. A good border plant in front of shrubbery, reaching a height of 2 feet. Mixed colors.



Erythronium americanum

DODECATHEON

Meadia (Shooting Star). ▣ *Native.* A very pretty, smooth perennial, with rose-colored or sometimes white flowers in May or June. This is sometimes called "American Cyclamen." It thrives in rich, moist woods, or in the open border. 30 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

ERYSIMUM

pulchellum. ◈ A fine little rock plant, with yellow flowers in spring; forms little clumps.

ERYTHRONIUM

americanum (Dog's-Tooth Violet). ▣ *Native.* This plant is often called "Adder's Tongue." It grows about 10 inches high, bearing in early spring bright yellow, lily-like flowers about an inch broad. Plant 6 inches below the surface. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

ERYTHRONIUM, continued

americanum albidum. *Native.* Similar to the preceding variety but may be distinguished by the unmottled green leaves. Flowers white, slightly yellowish at the base. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

grandiflorum. *Native.* A variety native to the Pacific Coast, having large flowers brighter than Americanum. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

EUPATORIUM

ageratoides (White Snakeroot). ◈ *Native.* Grows 2 to 3 feet high, with a profusion of small, white flowers, in heads in late summer. Very desirable for planting in woodlands.

perfoliatum (Thoroughwort). ◈ *Native.* Reaches a height of 2 to 3 feet with opposite leaves and flat heads of white flowers; moist places.

purpureum (Trumpet Weed; Joe Pye Weed). ◈ *Native.* Plants 4 to 10 feet high, with smooth, purple stalks, leaves in whorls, and large, showy, purple heads of flowers, borne on top. Found in wet meadows and along streams.



Eupatorium ageratoides



Gaillardia grandiflora

EUPHORBIA

corollata (Flowering Spurge). ▣ *Native.* A hardy, branching perennial, 1 to 2 feet high, with pure white, petal-like bracts around the true flower. Fine for cutting. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

FUNKIA

argenteo - variegata (Variegated - leaved Day Lily). ◈ The leaves of this variety are beautifully variegated with white. Very hardy.

Thomas Hogg. ◈ Foliage banded with clear white. A very choice variety, with large, purplish lilac flowers.

GAILLARDIA

grandiflora. ◈ Large, yellow and red flowers shaped like an ox-eye daisy, on stems a foot high; showy.

GALAX

aphylla. ▣ *Native.* A pretty little evergreen from the mountains of North Carolina, having shining red or green leaves. Stalks a foot high, bearing many small, white flowers. Hardy in cold latitudes. 30 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

GAULTHERIA

procumbens (Aromatic Wintergreen). ✲ *Native.* A low evergreen, with bright green leaves. Flowers white followed by the bright red berries, which remain until the next season. Give the bed a covering of leaves. It takes a whole season to establish this plant. Clumps.

GENTIANA

Andrewsii (Closed Gentian). ▣ *Native.* A pretty and strong-growing northern species, with clusters of blue flowers an inch or more in length. Plant in rich, moist soil. At home along the banks of a brook in shady places. One of our most interesting native plants.

GERANIUM

maculatum (Wild Crane's Bill). ◈ *Native.* The Wild Geranium of our woods and fields. Flowers rather large, light purple, are borne from April to August. 20 cts. each, $1.25 for 10, $9 per 100.

Robertianum (Herb Robert). ▣ *Native.* This little biennial is pretty for rockeries. It begins blooming in June and continues until October. Leaves strong-scented; flowers small, red-purple. Thrives best in fairly moist soil. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10.

GYPSOPHILA

repens. A dwarf trailer with pinkish white flowers. Plant in well-drained open spot in rock-gardens.

paniculata (Baby's Breath). ◈ Flowers very small, in open panicles, with stiff, wiry stems. Beautiful, and much used in all flower work where white flowers are needed. Grows 2 feet high.



Gentiana Andrewsii

HELENIUM

autumnale (Sneezeweed). ◈ Plants 1 to 2 feet high, with quite large, bright yellow flowers in July and August.

Riverton Gem. Of strong, vigorous growth, 2 to 3 feet high, covered from August to October with brilliant old gold flowers having splashes of darker shades, changing later to a wall-flower red. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.



Hepatica triloba. See page 32



Hibiscus Moscheutos roseus

HEMEROCALLIS

Apricot. (New.) Clear bright orange.

fulva (Brown Day Lily). ◈ This, although an old garden plant, is a good one, growing about 2 feet high, bearing reddish yellow flowers; forms good clumps on dry or moist banks. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

Gold Dust. One of the very best varieties of Hemerocallis. It produces an abundance of bright yellow flowers.

HEPATICA

acutiloba. ⊠ *Native.* (Acute-lobed Hepatica.) An early blooming western plant with white, pink, or purple flowers in early spring.

triloba (Round-lobed Hepatica). ⊠ *Native.* One of the earliest of our wild wood flowers. Leaves three-lobed; the flowers are pink and dark purple. Fine for massing in the shady corner or open woods.

HEUCHERA

americana. *Native.* Beautifully marbled evergreen leaves. Flowers not showy. The beauty of this plant is in the foliage. 30 cts. each, $2 for 10.

HIBISCUS

Moscheutos roseus (Swamp Rose Mallow). ◈ *Native.* A tall, thrifty plant, desirable for a moist, sunny place. Flowers large, rose-colored and very showy.

HIBISCUS, continued

oculiroseus (Crimson-Eye Rose Mallow). ◈ *Native.* Flowers large, pure white, with deep crimson eye. Very choice and new. Perfectly hardy, either in common garden soil or very wet place.

HOUSTONIA

cærulea (Bluets). ◈ *Native.* A little low biennial, 2 to 4 inches high, sparingly branched from the base. Flowers small, delicate light blue, sometimes pale lilac or white, with a yellowish eye. Grows in tufts in open, moist, or grassy places. Blooms in May. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

HUTCHINSIA

alpina. A gem for the rockery; flowers white, in masses. 30 cts. each, $2.50 for 10.

HYDRASTIS

canadensis (Orange Root). ⊠ *Native* Grows 4 to 10 inches high, sending up in early spring a stem, two-leaved at the top, terminated by greenish white flowers, followed by red berries. Plant in moist shady location.

HYPOXIS

erecta (Star Grass). ◈ *Native.* A little wood plant, with grass-like leaves and rather large yellow flowers.

IBERIS

sempervirens (Candytuft). ◈ From Canada. Quantities of pure white flowers. One of the choicest for cutting. Hardy.



Iberis sempervirens

IRIS

cristata (Crested Iris). ◈ *Native.* A little low species, no more than 2 or 3 inches high, found wild in the southern states. Flowers light blue, marked with white. Forms nice clumps. Fine for the open border.

hexagona. Flowers blue, appearing close to the ground the last of June. Height 18 inches. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

Kaempferi (Japan Iris). Mixed colors, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

pumila (Dwarf Iris). ◈ Deep purple flowers; very hardy.

Pseudacorus. ◈ See Bog-Plants.

sibirica (Snow Queen). A strong growing Iris with large, pure waxy white flowers.

verna. *Native.* A little low Iris with blue flowers having yellow center.

versicolor. ◈ *Native.* About 20 inches high with pretty blue flowers. A mass of this variety in bloom is a sight which one will not soon forget. Use it freely in moist places. 20 cts. each, $1.25 for 10, $10 per 100.



Iris pumila



Liatris pyconostachya

LIATRIS

pyconostachya (Kansas Gay Feather). ◈ *Native.* A beautiful species from the western prairies. Spikes of showy purple flowers often 3 feet long. Desirable for the open border.

scariosa (Button Snakeroot). ◈ *Native.* Large heads of rose-purple flowers in late summer. 2 to 4 feet high.

LILIUM

canadense (Wild Meadow Lily). ◈ *Native.* Grows 2 to 4 feet high, with one to many yellow or yellowish red flowers. Plant in moist clay or sandy soil, well enriched.

philadelphicum (Wild Orange-Red Lily). ◈ *Native.* Reaches a height of 1 to 2 feet with one to two upright, open, bell-shaped flowers, reddish orange, spotted with purple. Plant in a well-drained soil in sun or shade.

superbum (Superb Orange Lily). ◈ *Native.* A very fine native Lily, from 4 to 8 feet high, with from five to fifty flowers on a stalk. It is a great feeder and requires lots of fine manure in a soil 2 to 4 feet deep. Large bulbs, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.



Lobelia cardinalis

LOBELIA

cardinalis (Cardinal-flower). ◈ *Native.* One of the showiest of our wild flowers. It is 2 to 4 feet high, with large, deep red blossoms along the upper part of the stalk. Will thrive in any garden soil or along the border of a lily pond or brook in water 2 or 3 inches deep.

syphilitica (Great Blue Lobelia). ◈ *Native.* Similar in growth to the last, but the flowers are blue, streaked with white. Plant in a moist place. Desirable for border of brook or lake.

LUPINUS

perennis (Wild Lupine). *Native.* Grows in dry soils, with large spikes of blue flowers in spring. 20 cts. each, $1.25 for 10, $10 per 100.

LYCHNIS

Viscaria splendens (Ragged Robin). ◈ A low-growing, pink-flowered plant, quite desirable for edgings.

LYSIMACHIA

Nummularia (Moneywort). *Native.* Creeping leafy herb, with large yellow flowers. Quite hardy and desirable for covering shady banks and used for rustic vases and baskets.

LYTHRUM

roseum superbum. ◈ ◈ Rose-purple flowers from July to September. Grows along margins of streams; quite showy. Commonly known as Loosestrife.

MENTHA

piperita (Peppermint). ◈ ◈ An aromatic plant found in moist places and springy banks. It is grown in considerable quantity for the oil, which is sold in the market as "peppermint." Grows in any moist garden soil. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

viridis (Spearmint). ◈ A native of Europe. This is often met with in old gardens; can be grown in almost any soil, thriving vigorously with little moisture. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

MERTENSIA

virginica (Virginia Cowslip). ✳ *Native.* This plant grows from 1 to 2 feet high, bearing a panicle of beautiful purple or sometimes white flowers in early spring. Plant in a moist, shady place.



Lilium philadelphicum. See page 33

MITCHELLA

repens (Partridge Berry). ✻ *Native.* A little trailing evergreen. It forms fine mats under evergreens, and when once established, is sure to please. It does exceedingly well in winter, grown in a bell-glass. My stock is pot-grown. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

MITELLA

diphylla (Bishop's Cap). ✻ *Native.* Grows 1 to 2 feet high, producing in early spring racemes 6 to 8 inches long of delicate white flowers. Pretty for rockeries.

MYOSOTIS

palustris (Forget-me-not). ◈ ◈ Lovely light blue flowers, with yellow center. Succeeds best in moist situation.

NEPETA

ataria (Catnip). ◈ An aromatic herb, found near dwellings. Cats are fond of it. 20 cts. each.

Glechoma (Ground Ivy; Gill). Little low plant with light blue flowers in early spring. It creeps extensively and is desirable for covering moist banks. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, $5 per 100.

OPUNTIA

vulgaris (Prickly Pear). *Native.* Flowers dull yellow. 25 cts. each.

OXALIS

Acetosella (Wood Sorrel). ✻ *Native.* A beautiful Oxalis found growing in moss in shady, moist places. Flowers large, white, with purple veins. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.



Mertensia virginica. See page 34



Mitella diphylla

PACHYSANDRA

terminalis. A low evergreen, 6 to 8 inches high. Used largely as a ground-cover in evergreen and shrub plantings.

PARNASSIA

caroliniana (Grass of Parnassus). ◈ ◈ *Native.* The flowers are white, marked with greenish veins; showy. 6 to 15 inches high.

PENTSTEMON

barbatus Torreyi. ◈ *Native.* A showy perennial, with scarlet flowers from June to August. 4 to 5 feet.

PHLOX

amœna (Lovely Phlox). ◈ *Native.* One of the most charming little dwarf plants imaginable, growing only about 6 inches high, and forming a mat of evergreen foliage which is entirely covered with compact heads of bright pink flowers from April until June. A lovely spring-blooming plant.

PHLOX, continued

divaricata. ◈ *Native.* About 15 inches high. Flowers pale lilac or bluish. Grows in rocky woods.

subulata (Ground, or Moss Pink). ◈ *Native.* A creeping or tufted species, growing in broad mats on dry, rocky hills or sand banks. In the summer it does quite well in the border and can be used for edging or among larger plants, where it soon covers the ground.

subulata alba. ◈ A variety of the above, with pure white flowers. It is very desirable for covering a rocky or sandy place.

subulata lilacina. Flowers pale lilac.

PHYSOSTEGIA

virginiana (False Dragon-Head). *Native.* Plants 1 to 2 feet, with rather showy pink flowers in July and August.

PLATYCODON

grandiflorum Mariesii. ◈ A beautiful variety with dark green foliage and large, deep violet-blue flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Summer. Very choice. Grows 1 foot high.

PODOPHYLLUM

peltatum (May Apple; Mandrake). ⁕ *Native.* A peculiar herb, with creeping rootstocks and fibrous roots. Grows a foot or more high, with large, round, seven-to-nine-lobed leaves, peltate in the middle. Flowers nodding, white, 1 to 2 inches broad.



Platycodon grandiflorum



Polygala paucifolia

POLYGALA

paucifolia (Fringed Polygale). ⁕ *Native.* A low-growing and interesting plant. Leaves of a delicate purple tint, and large, handsome, rose-purple flowers, beautifully fringed, in May and June.

POLYGONATUM

biflorum (Solomon's Seal). ⁕ *Native.* Grows a foot high; often seen in rich, shady places, and bearing, in June, several or many rather small, greenish flowers along the upper half of the stalk, followed by the black or blue berries which are quite conspicuous in autumn. Plant in moist shade; perfectly at home in the rock-garden.

majus (Giant Seal). *Native.* A large form of the above. 30 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

PRIMULA (PRIMROSE)

These develop their full beauty when planted in a moist situation. For the past two seasons I have met with remarkable results by growing them in my bog-garden where the moisture is constant yet not excessive. Below I am offering some choice varieties.

acaulis. Habit of growth like the true English Primrose. Mixed colors.

Arthose. A new hybrid of the Japonica type. Flowers in beautiful shades of yellow, pink, and orange, mixed, 35 cts. each, $3 for 10.

PRIMULA, continued

Beesiana. Flowers various shades of purple with yellow eye; strong grower. 30 cts. each, $2.50 for 10, $20 per 100.

capitata. Heads of deep blue flowers. Flower-stalk 1 foot high. 30 cts. each, $2.50 for 10.

cashmeriana. A fine hardy Primrose with dark lilac flowers in heads, on stalks a foot high. Blooms in early spring. Plant in a moist, peaty soil. 30 cts. each, $2.50 for 10.

Edina. Similar to Arthose only a stronger grower. 35 cts. each, $3 for 10.

frondosa. A small plant bearing rosy lilac flowers. 30 cts. each, $2.50 for 10.

japonica. One of the very handsomest of Primroses and in the moist, peaty soil of our bog-garden formed broad, rank leaves 18 inches long. Throws up strong flower-stalks 2 feet or more high and unfolds tier after tier of rich crimson or creamy white flowers in great profusion.



Pyrethrum hybridum



Hardy Primrose

PRIMULA, continued

japonica hybrida. Flowers deep red, shading to pink at the margin of the petals. 35 cts. each, $3.50 for 10.

Polyantha. ◈ This is the common form of the hardy garden Primrose, bearing its many umbels or stems well above the clusters of leaves. Mixed sorts, mostly in garnet and yellow; good clumps.

PYRETHRUM

hybridum. Popular flowers, deserving a place in every garden. The plants form broad clumps, with handsome, fern-like foliage. Flowers daisy-like in manner of growth, very deep pink to almost white. We offer it mixed in double and single forms.

PYROLA

elliptica (Shin Leaf). *Native.* A little low evergreen plant, 3 to 4 inches high, forming extended mats or ground-covers in rich shady places. Flowers white and quite attractive.

SANGUINARIA

canadensis (Bloodroot). ⊠ *Native.* A low perennial, about 6 inches high, with pure white flowers an inch in diameter, in early spring. The large, leathery leaves appear later. Plant in rich, shady places or rock-garden. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.



Saxifraga virginiensis

SAXIFRAGA

virginiensis. ◈ *Native.* A low perennial, 4 to 9 inches high, with a cluster of pretty white flowers appearing in early spring. Fine for rockeries. 15 cts. each, $1 per doz., $8 per 100.

Do not overlook the list of books featuring trees and plants. See third cover.



Sanguinaria canadensis (Bloodroot). See page 37

SEDUM (STONECROP)

A class of plants particularly adapted for carpeting very dry, sandy or rocky places in open sun. The taller varieties are quite useful in the border, being quite showy.

LOW VARIETIES

acre. ◈ A little, low tufted perennial spreading on the ground. Flowers yellow; very pretty for rockwork or growing in front of the hardy border.

divergens. *Native.* A native of the Northwest; very fleshy leaves which turn a deep bronze in spring. Flowers yellow.

album. From northern Asia. A low plant, 4 to 6 inches high, with linear leaves ½ inch long. Flowers white with red centers. Useful for covering dry rocks and banks in open sun.

kamtschaticum. ◈ Grows 4 to 6 inches high with leaves rather large; runs extensively, quickly covering the soil. Flowers yellow, in late summer.

lydium. Low plants, fine for rock-work in open sun; leaves turn red in autumn.

oreganum. *Native.* Flowers yellow.

rupestre minor. One of the finest. Turns a grayish-purple in the spring.

sexangulare. ◈ Similar to *S. acre,* but the leaves and whole plant are smaller. Used for carpeting dry, bare places.

stoloniferum coccineum. ◈ A beautiful crimson-flowered form of the above.



Sedum spectabne

TALL SEDUMS

These taller-growing Sedums will thrive in dry soils like the dwarf kinds and can be used as single specimens on old walls where it can get a foothold, or it does quite well in the open border with other flowers.

japonicum macrophyllum. ◈ A strong grower, about a foot high, with large, flat heads of waxy white flowers and pink centers.

spectabile. ◈ A foot high, or more. It is the most beautiful of all the Sedums. Has large, glaucous leaves and forms fine large clumps. The rosy purple flowers are borne in large, flat, open heads, commencing to bloom in August, and remaining in bloom for two months or more. This plant will stand extreme cold, heat or wet, and will do quite well even in a shaded spot.

SEMPERVIVUM

tectorum (House Leek). ◈ A class of plants with thick leaves, often tinted with pink or purple. Used for rock-work or edging in dry, open places. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

arachnoideum. Small rosettes threaded over from tip to tip with white cob-web-like down.

SHORTIA

galacifolia. ◈ A rare and beautiful species, but recently introduced from the mountains of North Carolina. The leaves are evergreen and the petals, five in number, are pure white, and scalloped or notched on the edges. Flowers about an inch across in early summer. Plant in a rich, shady place. Hardy. 35 cts. each, $3 for 10, $25 per 100.



Smilacina bifolia. See page 40



Smilacina racemosa

SILENE

acaulis (Cushion Pink). *Native.* A little low, moss-like, evergreen alpine covered in summer with pink, rose, or purple flowers. Plant in moist soil in open sun. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

SMILACINA

bifolia (*Maianthemum bifolium*). ◈ *Native.* Grows to 4 inches high, with small, white flowers in spring; fragrant.

racemosa (False Solomon's Seal). ◈ *Native.* Plants 1 to 2 feet high. Flowers white, in terminal racemes, in June and July. Found throughout New England in moist shades, usually on hillsides.

stellata. A foot high with flowers similar to the above but larger; rare.

SOLIDAGO (Goldenrod)

This is an attractive genus of plants, with a large number of variable species, some of which are very beautiful. They come into flower a little before the asters and, with them, add much to the bloom in autumn.

cæsia. ✲ *Native.* A tall, yet slender Goldenrod, found in dry, shady places, with smooth, lanceolate leaves. Flowers in small clusters along the upper part of the stalk, bright yellow and quite showy in autumn.

canadensis. ◈ ✲ *Native.* A tall species found growing in open, sandy places. Flowers small, but very numerous, in rather flat heads. One of the very finest and most prominent of all our Goldenrods.

nemoralis. ◈ *Native.* A low plant growing in dry, open places, with very bright yellow flowers in August.

In Variety. *Native.* For massing. $8 per 100.



Thalictrum



Stokesia cyanea

STOKESIA

cyanea (Stokes' Aster). ◈ *Native.* Flowers large, blue and quite showy. Reaches a height of 1 to 1½ feet and blooms from August till late frost. Plant in well-drained soil.

STREPTOPUS

roseus (Twisted Stalk). ✱ *Native.* Flowers small, rose-purple. Grows in cool, damp woods. 6 to 20 inches high.

THALICTRUM

anemonoides (Rue Anemone). ✱ *Native.* One of the earliest of our wood flowers and often seen with anemones. This plant grows about 8 inches high, from a cluster of thickened, tuberous roots. Flowers white. At home in the rock-garden or a well-drained, shady corner. Plant 4 to 6 inches apart. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

dioicum. ✱ *Native.* Found in shaded, rich hillsides in early spring. Flowers purplish. Plant in a shaded spot where the drainage is good. 1 to 2 feet high. 15 cts. each.

Cornuti (Tall Meadow Rue). ◈ *Native.* A stronger plant than Dioicum, often growing 4 to 5 feet high. This plant delights in a wet, open place, often along brooks. Flowers white, borne from July to September. It does very well in moist garden soil.

TIARELLA

cordifolia (False Miterwort). ✱ *Native.* Grows about 10 inches high and bears a short raceme of pretty white flowers in May or June. Plant in rich, moist shady places.

THYMUS

azoricus. A creeping variety with dark green foliage; flowers pink.

lanuginosus. A low creeper with soft, grey, woolly foliage. Plant in dry place in rock-garden in open sun.

Serpyllum (Creeping Thyme). This makes a fine ground-cover in open, moist places on hillsides. It has lavender flowers late in the summer borne on slender spikes.

Serpyllum albus. A hardy sort with pure white flowers and a fine creeper to run over the rocks.

Serpyllum coccineus. Similar to above, with scarlet flowers.

TRADESCANTIA

virginiana (Spiderwort). ◈ *Native.* An old garden plant, well known for its long, grass-like leaves and blue or violet flowers that appear all summer. Plant in a moist, rich place, either in shade or sun.



Tiarella cordifolia



Trillium grandiflorum

TRILLIUM

Three-Leaved Night-Shade

A class of low perennials, having a stout and simple stem from their tuber-like root, naked, and bearing at the top three ample leaves in a whorl and a terminal flower.



Trillium sessile

Trilliums belong to the lily family, bloom early in spring, and are easily grown. They like a moist, shady situation.

cernuum (Nodding Trillium). *Native.* Flowers nearly white.

erectum. ✻ *Native.* Has broad, rhomboid leaves, with a dark purple flower. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

erythrocarpum (Painted Trillium). *Native.* White flowers painted with purple at the base; delights in cold, damp leaf-mold. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

grandiflorum. ✻ *Native.* Probably the prettiest of the genus, and most generally cultivated. It grows 8 to 15 inches high; large, white flowers, often 2 to 2½ inches in length and 2 inches wide, turning to lilac-color with age. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $6 per 100, $40 per 1,000.

nivale. *Native.* A small, white-flowered variety, 3 or 4 inches high, blooming in the early spring.

recurvatum. ✻ *Native.* Leaves green, with white patches; flowers brown-purple. Beautiful and easily grown. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $6 per 100.

sessile. *Native.* Flowers red. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $6 per 100.

sessile californicum. ✻ *Native.* From the Pacific coast. Pure white, fragrant flowers. 20 cts. each, $1.50 for 10.

stylosum. *Native.* A southern species. Pink flowers in early spring. Very effective when planted in large colonies. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

TUNICA

Saxifraga. ◈ Grows about a foot high, with numerous spreading leaves. Flowers small, but literally covering the plant, rosy white, pink or purple in color. Fine for open border or rock-garden.

UVULARIA

grandiflora. *Native.* The largest of the Bellworts—12 to 18 inches high. It thrives in a damp, rich shady situation. Flowers light yellow. 20 cts. each, $1.25 for 10, $10 per 100.

perfoliata. ✻ *Native.* Smaller than the preceeding, with leaves more clasping on the stalk. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

sessilifolia. ✻ *Native.* Similar to the preceding, only the leaves are sessile instead of clasping. All these Uvularias are easily cultivated and quite pretty. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

VACCINIUM

Vitis-Idæa. See Evergreens.

VANCOUVERIA

hexandra. *Native.* From Oregon. Grows a foot high, with leaves similar to thalictrum, and dainty white flowers. 30 cts. each, $2.50 for 10.

VERNONIA

noveboracensis (Ironweed). ◈ *Native.* Vigorous growing perennials, 3 to 5 feet high, with very showy purple flowers in small heads in autumn. Effective as single specimens or grown in clumps near water or very moist ground. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.



Uvularia grandiflora



Uvularia perfoliata

VERONICA

incana (Hoary Speedwell). ◈ About a foot high, with numerous, small, bright blue flowers in a raceme; quite showy and forms good clumps in a sunny place. The leaves are woolly, white, and attractive. One of the many plants desirable for rockeries and borders.

prostrata. A low grower with blue flowers; fine for the rock-garden.

repens (Creeping Speedwell). A low, delicate, moss-like creeper, with small, light blue flowers forming dense masses; desirable for covering bare spots in damp or moderately dry places.

rupestris. A little, low, prostrate evergreen trailer. Forms fine mats of green with masses of brilliant blue flowers in summer. Plant in exposed part of rock-garden in open sun.

spicata. Blue flowers in July. 12 to 18 inches high. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

virginica (Great Virginian Speedwell). ◈ *Native.* A plant of strong, stately growth. In a moist, rich soil, which is best suited to its growth, it often attains a height of 6 feet or more. The leaves are borne in whorls along the stalk, flowers in terminal racemes—white or blue. The plant, being tall and rather coarse-leaved, should be set back in bed, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.



Vernonia noveboracensis. See page 43

VINCA

minor (Common Periwinkle). ⊠ ☼ Also known by name of Blue Myrtle. A most beautiful evergreen trailing plant with large blue flowers. It is quite hardy and very desirable to plant in dry shade where it will cover barren places.

minor variegata. A variety with blue flowers and variegated leaves; a strong grower and quite hardy.

VIOLA

The Violets are, for the most part, among our first spring flowers. They furnish an abundance of bloom, a variety of colors, and are so easily grown as to be worthy of a place in every wild garden.

californica (California Violet). ◈ A large, single blue-flowered Violet, forming large clumps; very fragrant; needs a little protection in winter. It also makes a fine plant for window culture.

VIOLA, continued

canadensis. ⁎ *Native.* Grows 1 to 2 feet high, with heart-shaped leaves and whitish flowers tinged with purple. A moist, shady situation is desirable for its cultivation. May to August.

blanda (Sweet White Violet). ◈ ◈ *Native.* Flowers slightly fragrant. Plant in damp, open places in spring. 20 cts. each, $1.25 for 10, $10 per 100.

conspersa silvestris (Dog Violet). ⁎ *Native.* A pretty, many-flowered blue Violet, 6 inches high, branching and forming little clumps. Moist, shady places. 20c. each, $1.25 for 10, $10 per 100.

cucullata (Common Blue Violet). ⁎ *Native.* A vigorous plant, each leaf and flower-stalk growing on a long stem from the thickened or tuberous root. Flowers deep or pale violet-blue or purple, single. Like nearly all our native Violets, it grows in damp places, mostly in shade. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

cornuta (Horned Pansy). ◈ An old garden plant of much merit, with sweet-scented, bright lavender flowers in spring; quite hardy in wet or very moist, open places. 15 cts. each.



Viola cucullata



Yucca filamentosa

VIOLA, continued

cornuta alba. ◈ A pure white variety of good form; a great bloomer from spring through the season. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

gracilis. A beautiful new Violet with deep purple flowers. A moist bed in open sun suits its wants.

odorata. ◈ The common Sweet English Violet. Single, but very fragrant. 15 cts. each.

pubescens. ◈ *Native.* Flowers yellow, veined with purple. This little Violet is found throughout New England, in rather dry soils, in shade, in early summer. 6 to 12 inches high. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

rotundifolia. ◈ *Native.* A low Violet, 2 to 3 inches high, with large leaves, flat on the ground, growing on moist, mossy banks near mountain brooks. Early spring. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

pedata (Bird's-foot Violet). ◈ *Native.* Leaves all divided. Large, handsome, pale or deep purple or blue flowers in summer. Delight in a dry, sandy soil in open sun. Spring or early summer. One of the very best of our wild Violets and satisfactory to grow by reason of its great flower-bearing quality. Fine, large clumps. 25 cts. each, $1.25 for 10, $10 per 100.

VIOLA, continued

pedata bicolor. *Native.* A variety with the two upper petals very much darker. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

Johnny-jump-ups. ◈ The little Violet found in old gardens, with bright yellow and purple flowers, sometimes called "Johnny-jump-ups." 15 cts. each, $1 for 10.

septentrionalis. ◈ An albino, growing 6 to 10 inches high in early summer. A strong vigorous grower, with masses of well-developed, dark green leaves. The flowers are white, with purple in the throat, standing up well above the leaves and covering the plant with its masses of bloom. It does exceedingly well in the rich, moist border or partially shady nook; not fragrant; forms large clumps.

YUCCA

filamentosa (Adam's Needle). ◈ *Native.* The dark green leaves, 1 to 2 feet long, are clustered at the base. About an inch wide in the center, running to a sharp point, the edges splitting off into little hairs 1 to 4 inches long. The flowers are large, creamy white, borne along the stalk near the top. It is an evergreen and looks well through the winter. 3 to 6 feet high. 3-yr. plants, 20 cts. each, $1.25 for 10, $8 per 100; heavy stock, 35 cts. each.



One would hardly imagine that this waterfall was "built to order." Constructed by our Service Department.

BOG-PLANTS

To the group of plants which can be conveniently classed as Bog-Plants belong some of the most interesting varieties of our American flora. These require a damp situation. It is not essential that the amount of moisture present be excessive yet it must be constant. If one does not have the natural conditions for growing this class of material, an artificial bog-garden can be constructed. Those interested in constructing such a garden should write us for full details which will be gladly given.

Bog-Plants, 25 cts. each, $1.50 for 10, $12 per 100, unless otherwise noted



Caltha palustris

DIONÆA

muscipula (Venus Fly-Trap). *Native.* A most wonderful plant. The flowers are small, white and quite pretty, but the wonder is centered in the hairy-edged, roundish leaves, which are so sensitive that they quickly close if touched on the inside. Insects are quite often caught and closely held until they die, when the leaf-trap again opens and is ready for more game. It is easily grown in wet or very damp sand, either in pots or in the open ground, in damp moss or bog. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

ACORUS

Calamus (Sweet Flag). *Native.* Grows in low, wet places. Leaves light green, 1 to 3 feet long. The root-stock has an aromatic flavor well known to people of New England. Desirable for shallow lakes and wet places.

CALLA

palustris (American Calla). *Native.* Similar to the cultivated sort, only smaller; easily grown in the bog. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

CALTHA

palustris (Marsh Marigold). *Native.* 6 to 15 inches high. Flowers bright yellow in spring. A very showy plant in wet places, both in sun and shade. It can also be planted in brooks, in water 2 to 4 inches deep; for massing, plant 1 foot apart. It can also be grown in pots for forcing. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

CALOPOGON

See Orchids.

CYPRIPEDIUM

parviflorum. See Orchids.
spectabile. See Orchids.

DROSERA

filiformis (Thread-leaved Sundew). *Native.* A little bog plant, with long threadlike leaves, covered with short, red hairs. Flowers rose-purple, along the upper part of the stem. Wet, sandy soils. 4 to 8 inches high.



Calla palustris

DROSERA, continued

rotundifolia (Round-leaved Sundew). *Native.* Found in wet, sandy places near water, in sphagnum moss, and in a bog. Leaves roundish, covered with red hairs. Flowers white. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10.

longifolia. *Native.* Similar to the above, only the leaves are narrower. Bog. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10.

HABENARIA

ciliaris. *Native.* See Orchids.



Helonias bullata

HELONIAS

bullata (Studflower). *Native.* A rare perennial, found in wet places southward, with a few large, smooth leaves at the base. Flower-stalks 1 to 2 feet, with raceme of beautiful pink or purple flowers. Plant in a wet place or bog. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

JUNCUS

effusus (Bog Rush). *Native.* Stem round, dark green, 2 to 4 feet high, bearing near the top a cluster of small, inconspicuous flowers. Quite desirable for wet, marshy places, where it soon establishes itself, forming good clumps. This variety grows freely all through the northern United States. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.



Dionæa muscipula. See page 46

IRIS

Pseudacorus (Yellow Iris). *Native.* Quite large, bright yellow flowers on stems 2 feet high.

LOBELIA

cardinalis. *Native.* See page 34.

MENYANTHES

trifoliata (Buck Bean). *Native.* A pretty little bog-plant, growing in moss. Has large, pure white flowers, covered on the upper surface with frost-like beards in early spring. Fine for the bog-garden. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

NESÆA

verticillata. *Native.* A pretty little water shrub, found along the margins of lakes in shallow water or wet ground, with clusters of small, rose-purple flowers. Leaves are brightly colored in autumn. 20 cts. each, $1.25 for 10, $10 per 100.

A careful study of this catalog will show that we are offering a most complete list of native plants, and that our Service Department will assist you in arranging your grounds so that these plants will give you a full measure of satisfaction and joy.



Sarracenia rubra See page 48



Sarracenia Drummondii

POGONIA

ophioglossoides. See Orchids.

SARRACENIA

purpurea (Pitcher Plant). *Native.* This plant usually sends up one flower-stalk 6 to 18 inches high, bearing a single, deep purple flower an inch or more in diameter. Leaves pitcher shaped, curved, ascending, 2 to 6 inches in length, greenish, with purple veins, or reddish purple. Plant in a wet place.

flava (Trumpet-Leaf). *Native.* Flowers and leaves yellow, the former 4 to 5 inches wide, leaves 2 feet long. Often hundreds of insects are found in a single pitcher; easy to grow in the bog.

Drummondii. *Native.* Leaves 2 feet long, beautifully variegated; flowers 3 inches in diameter. Protect in winter.

psittacina (Parrot-beaker Pitcher Plant). *Native.* Quite small and rare.

rubra (Red-flowered Trumpet-Leaf). *Native.* Pitchers red-veined; flowers reddish purple.

SCIRPUS

atrovirens (Marsh Sedge). *Native.* Fine for moist or wet places. 1 to 3 feet high. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

SYMPLOCARPUS

fœtidus. *Native.* This is one of the earliest of the spring flowers. The covering for the yellow flowers is dull purple, showing above ground before the frost is gone. The large green leaves appear later and attain a height of 1 to 3 feet.

TYPHA

latifolia (Cat-tail). *Native.* A plant found in wet places, growing 2 to 4 feet high. Leaves long, grass-like; flowers grow in a spike. For massing, plant 2 feet apart.

VACCINIUM

macrocarpon (American Cranberry). *Native.* The common Cranberry of commerce, easily grown in the bog or any moist situation. Good clumps, 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

VERATRUM

viride (American White Hellebore). *Native.* Thrifty plants, large, broad, green leaves, nearly a foot long. Grows 2 to 4 feet high, bearing many small, yellow, or greenish flowers at top. At home in a moist or wet, black peaty soil.



Scirpus atrovirens



AQUATIC PLANTS

Plants grown in water 2 to 3 feet below the surface; always below the frost-line.

Aquatic Plants, 25 cts. each, $1.50 for 10, $12 per 100, unless otherwise noted

BRASENIA

peltata (Water Shield). *Native.* An aquatic growing in 1 to 6 feet of water. Leaves entire, floating, 1 to 3 inches broad, greenish or purplish. Flowers small, dull purple, appearing on the water's surface. 20 cts. each, $1.25 for 10, $10 per 100.

LIMNANTHEMUM

lacunosum (Floating Heart). *Native.* A pretty little aquatic, with blotched leaves and white flowers all summer. Plant in water 2 to 5 feet deep. 20 cts. each, $1.25 for 10, $10 per 100.

NASTURTIUM

officinale (Hardy English Water-Cress). *Native.* A well-known hardy perennial aquatic, easily grown in any stream. Flowers white. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

NUPHAR

advena (Common Yellow Lily). *Native.* Has large leaves and single yellow flowers through the summer. Found in still water, 2 to 5 feet deep. Easily grown.

NYMPHÆA

odorata (Sweet-scented Water Lily). *Native.* Where no pond or slow-flowing stream is near at hand, the plant may be grown in a large tub partly filled with rich mud or clay, the roots planted in this and the tub filled with water. For planting in a lake, a stone can be tied to the root and thrown to the place where they are to be grown, or pressed into the mud with a stick. Plant in water 2 to 5 feet, or below frost.

PELTANDRA

virginica (Water Arum). *Native.* Leaves on long petioles, sometimes like a calla in outline, with greenish flowers, growing a foot or more out of the water. Plant in water, a foot deep in mud. 25 cts. each, $1.25 for 10, $8 per 100.

PONTEDERIA

cordata (Pickerel Weed). *Native.* Flowers blue; grows in water about a foot deep, quite often in sand, in ponds or slow streams. Flowers small but numerous, raised 8 to 12 inches above the water. For massing, plant 1½ feet apart.

SHRUBS DESIRABLE FOR A WET PLACE

These can be planted where it is quite wet, or they will grow in any moist garden soil. Most of them are desirable for growing in masses.

Andromeda polifolia, 1 ft.
Azalea viscosa, 4 to 10 ft.
Cassandra calyculata, 1 ft.
Gaylussacia resinosa, 2 ft.
Ilex verticillata, 5 ft.
Kalmia angustifolia, 1 ft.
Kalmia glauca, 2 ft.
Ledum latifolium, 1 ft.
Nemopanthus canadensis, 4 ft.
Pyrus arbutifolia, 5 ft.
Rhodora canadensis, 2 ft.
Vaccinium corymbosum, 5 to 10 ft.



Cypripedium acaule

NATIVE ORCHIDS

Native Orchids are universally admired. These beautiful gems of our woodland can, in the majority of cases, be easily grown; some require special conditions. Those who are in doubt as to the proper variety to select for growing under certain conditions should write us for further particulars.

Native Orchids, 25 cts. each, $1.50 for 10, $12 per 100, unless otherwise noted

CALOPOGON

pulchellus. *Native.* Although this plant is more generally found in swamps and peat-bogs, it also frequently grows in moist, sandy soil. It is a small bulb about the size of a large bean, which sends up in spring a long, grass-like leaf, and a stalk about a foot high, bearing in June and July two to six showy pink-purple flowers about an inch across. 20 cts. each, $1.25 for 10, $10 per 100.

CYPRIPEDIUM

acaule (Lady's Slipper; Moccasin Flower). *Native.* This is often called the Red Lady's-Slipper, but the flower is rose-purple in color. The plant sends up two broadish green leaves from the base, and from between them comes a stalk about a foot high, bearing a single large, showy flower. Plant in a well-drained soil, with some leaf-mold. This does quite well in pots.

CYPRIPEDIUM ACAULE, continued

	Each	10	100
1 to 2-crown plants...	$0 25	$2 00	$15 00
3 to 5-crown plants...	50	4 00	

parviflorum (Small Yellow Lady's Slipper). *Native.* This is one of the very best of the hardy Orchids for cultivation, growing about a foot high; stem leafy, bearing at the top one or two very showy yellow flowers; fragrant. It does exceedingly well in a rich, shaded spot where leaf-mold has been added, and should be left undisturbed for several years. It will also thrive in the bog-garden, if not too wet.

1 to 2-crown plants, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

3 to 5-crown plants, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

CYPRIPEDIUM, continued

pubescens (Large Yellow Lady's Slipper). *Native.* Very much like Parviflorum, only the flowers are larger. This should be planted in a rich bed in which leaf-mold should be a part, in some moist, yet well-drained, shady spot. It will grow stronger for several years if left undisturbed.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2-crown plants...	$0 25	$2 00	$15 00
3 to 5-crown plants...	50	4 00	

Clumps with 6 to 10 flowering crowns, 15 cts. per crown.

spectabile (Showy Lady's Slipper). *Native.* The finest and most showy of all our Orchids. It grows about 2 feet high, bearing along the stalk several rather large, roundish leaves, and on top one or two quite large rose-purple or nearly white flowers. It is a bog-loving plant, yet does exceedingly well in a moist and partly shaded bed of peat or leaf-mold. It is also a good pot-plant for the cool greenhouse, or where the air is not too warm or dry. Nothing can be more charming than masses of this plant seen in a great cedar swamp, its natural home.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2-crown plants...	$0 35	$3 00	$25 00
3 to 4-crown plants...	60	5 00	45 00
5 to 7-crown plants...	1 50		



Calopogon pulchellus. See page 50



Cypripedium parviflorum. See page 50

GOODYERA

pubescens (Rattlesnake Plantain). *Native.* Leaves white, reticulated, clustered at the bottom. Stem leaflets about a foot high, bearing a short spike of white flowers. Plant in a shady place, with leaf-mold. It does quite well under evergreens, where there is good drainage; also in the rock-garden. 8 to 15 inches high. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

repens. *Native.* Flowers white; leaves smaller and markings not so bright as the preceding. A sheltered leaf-mold bed is the proper place to plant. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10.

HABENARIA

blephariglottis (White-Fringed Orchis). *Native.* Flower-stalks 2 feet high. Can be grown in a damp location, in sphagnum moss.

ciliaris (Yellow Fringed Orchis). *Native.* Flowers are yellow and very fine. Takes readily to cultivation, and thrives nicely in moist garden soil or bog.



Cypripedium spectabile. See page 51

HABENARIA, continued

dilatata. *Native.* Flowers white. Found growing in northern bogs.

hyperborea. *Native.* Greenish flowers along upper part of stalk. Same location as Dilatata. 1 foot high.

obtusata. *Native.* Flowers greenish white.

psycodes (Purple Fringed Orchis). *Native.* Grows about 1½ to 2 feet high, in wet or quite moist soil or muck or leaf-mold, bearing a spike of very showy purple flowers at the top.

ORCHIS

spectabilis (Showy Orchis). *Native.* Leaves oblong, shiny, 4 to 5 inches long near the ground. Stem 4 to 7 inches high, bearing a few pink, purple, and white flowers. A choice little Orchis, at home in rich, moist woods, usually near small mountain brooks; it likes a bed of leaf-mold. 30 cts. each, $2.50 for 10.

POGONIA

ophioglossoides. *Native.* A little fibrous-rooted plant, found growing in sphagnum moss and wet places in leaf-mold. Flowers rose-colored or white. Stalk 4 to 10 inches high. 25 cts. each, $1.50 for 10, $12 per 100.

HARDY VINES AND CREEPERS

AMPELOPSIS

quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). *Native.* A well-known climber; very hardy and greatly used for climbing on stone. Forms a beautiful green covering and in autumn is brilliantly colored. It can also be used to cover dry places on the soil, forming great mats. 35 cts. each, $3 for 10, $25 per 100.

APIOS

tuberosa (Wild Bean). *Native.* A pretty tuberous-rooted climber, with clusters of rich purple flowers. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS

Uva-ursi (Bearberry). *Native.* An evergreen trailer having small, glossy leaves. It is an excellent cover for a sandy place. The berries are red, being attractive in the autumn. Plants grown in 2½-inch pots, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10, $30 per 100.

Consult us about your planting plans. Our years of experience with native plants are at your service.

CELASTRUS

scandens (Staff Tree; Bittersweet). *Native.* The principal attractions of this shrub are its twining habit and the orange-colored fruit, which is pretty and very ornamental in autumn. 35 cts. each, $3 for 10.

CLEMATIS

virginiana (Virgin's Bower). *Native.* Although quite common in many localities, it is one of the prettiest, both on account of its clusters of numerous white flowers and its feathery tailed fruit in autumn. Found on banks of brooks and streams, climbing over shrubs. 25 cts. each, $1.50 for 10, $12 per 100.

RUBUS

hispidus (Running Swamp Blackberry). *Native.* 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

canadensis (Low Blackberry; Dewberry). *Native.* Common in dry, sandy fields, running extensively; the edible fruit is of excellent quality, ripening in August. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.



EVERGREEN TREES

My evergreens have been frequently transplanted and are lifted with solid balls of earth. When burlapping is requested, a charge to cover the actual cost will be made. The prices listed do *not* include packing. The actual cost of cases and material used will be charged.

ABIES

canadensis (Hemlock). *Native.* See *Tsuga canadensis.*

concolor (Silver Fir). *Native.* Develops into beautiful specimens. Foliage glaucous green.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 feet	$2 50	$22 50
2 to 2½ feet	3 25	30 00

JUNIPERUS

communis (Common, or Prostrate Juniper). *Native.* A prostrate evergreen shrub, appearing as if the center had been pinched out and the growth had concentrated in the branches. Each one pushes outward and up a foot or more, making a miniature tree in itself, the whole plant forming a beautiful shrub.

	Each	10	100
8 to 12 in.	$0 75	$6 00	$50 00
1 to 1½ ft.	1 00	9 00	75 00
1½ to 2 ft.	1 50	12 50	100 00

Sabina (Savin Juniper). Of irregular habit. Fine for planting with other dwarf varieties. Very hardy.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	$2 25	$20 00



Abies concolor



Picea pungens

PICEA

excelsa (Norway Spruce). Very hardy and of rapid growth. Excellent for windbreaks.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	$3 25	$30 00
6 to 7 ft.	4 50	42 50

pungens (Colorado Green Spruce). *Native.* Habit of growth very symmetrical. Used extensively for lawn planting.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft.	$0 75	$6 00
1½ to 2 ft.	1 00	8 50

pungens glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). *Native.* Similar to above. Foliage glaucous, or blue-green.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft.	$1 50	$12 50
1½ to 2 ft.	2 25	20 00

pungens Kosteriana (Koster's Blue Spruce). Foliage distinctly glaucous.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	$10 00	$85 00
6 to 7 ft.	12 00	100 00

PINUS

austriaca (Austrian Pine). A large grower. 5 to 6 ft. $6.

Strobus (White Pine). *Native.* Fine for forming screens or windbreaks. Forms fine specimens planted alone.

(We are not permitted to ship this Pine out of New England)

PINUS, continued

Prices of Strobus	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	$2 25	$20 00	
5 to 6 ft.	3 00	27 50	
6 to 7 ft.	4 00	37 50	$350 00
7 to 8 ft.	5 00	45 00	425 00
8 to 9 ft.	7 50	70 00	

sylvestris (Scotch Pine). Rapid grower. Foliage glaucous green.

	Each
6 to 7 ft.	$6 00
7 to 8 ft.	8 00

RETINOSPORA

plumosa (Plumed Cypress). Dark green feathery foliage. 5 to 6 ft. $4.50.

squarrosa (Gray Cypress). Foliage feathery with a steel-gray color. 4 to 5 ft. $5 each, $45 for 10.

THUYA

occidentalis (American Arborvitæ; White Cedar). *Native.* Hardy; 10 to 40 feet high; flat branches. Fine for windbreaks, hedges, or specimens.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.	$2 50
4 to 5 ft.	3 50
5 to 6 ft.	4 50

TSUGA

canadensis (Canadian Hemlock). *Native.* A beautiful hardy evergreen with graceful, drooping branches. Desirable for exposed places and for hedges; will stand severe trimming.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	$2 50	$22 50
2½ to 3 ft.	3 50	30 00
3 to 3½ ft.	4 25	40 00
3½ to 4 ft.	5 00	45 00
4 to 4½ ft.	6 00	55 00



Retinospora squarrosa



Planting of Rhododendron maximum

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

I am constantly adding to my supply of broad-leaved evergreens and am endeavoring to have a complete assortment of the very best native evergreen shrubs. Listed under this heading you will find some of the choicest varieties. Evergreen shrubs are adapted for general use in plantings about the house. Their extensive use, however, lies in naturalistic development, such as woodland plantings, where they can be used with finest effects along trails and roadways.

ANDROMEDA (Pieris)

floribunda (Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub). An evergreen shrub of compact growth, having white flowers borne in dense racemes in early spring. It grows naturally in the mountains from Virginia to Georgia, clothing the slopes with dark green foliage. Valuable for planting in the foreground of rhododendron beds. The stock is heavily budded and lifts with fine balls of earth.

	Each	10
6- to 8 in. spread	$1 25	$10 00
8- to 10-in. spread	1 50	12 50
10 to 12 in. spread	2 25	20 00

polifolia. *Native.* A beautiful little evergreen, which takes readily to cultivation, forming a compact mass of foliage 1 foot across and 10 to 12 inches high. Flowers bell- or urn-shaped, pale pink or flesh-color, in May. 40 cts. each, $3.50 for 10, $25 per 100.

CASSANDRA

calyculata (Leather-Leaf). *Native.* A low branching shrub, with nearly evergreen leaves, bearing in early spring leafy racemes of small white flowers. It grows about a foot high, and usually is found in masses in bogs or wet, open places; it will thrive in the garden. 40 cts. each, $3.50 for 10, $25 per 100.

DAPHNE

Cneorum (Garland Flower). A low shrub, bearing an abundance of small, dark, glossy, evergreen leaves. Along the branches, and from the ends of the ends of the branches are borne the clusters of delightfully fragrant little pink flowers. It should have some protection in winter and does exceedingly well planted in a partially shaded place among rocks. 8 to 12 inch, $1 each, $9 for 10.

EPIGÆA

repens (Trailing Arbutus). *Native.* The much-loved Mayflower. Plant in a moist place and apply light mulch of leaves. Established plants, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10, $30 per 100.

EUONYMUS

radicans (Evergreen Bittersweet). An evergreen with rather small leaves; desirable for running either on the ground or on walls. Used for planting in front of large shrubs. 1 foot high. 40 cts. each, $3.50 for 10, $25 per 100.

KALMIA

angustifolia (Sheep Laurel). *Native.* A low, evergreen shrub, 1 to 2 feet high, with light green leaves and quantities of little saucer-shaped, crimson flowers in May and June. Of easy culture, forming little clumps. It can be grown in the bog. 1 to 1½ feet, 40 cts. each, $3.50 for 10, $25 per 100.

glauca (Pale Laurel). *Native.* About a foot high, with little narrow shining leaves and large, showy white to lilac-purple flowers. A pretty little shrub either for massing in border or in the bog-garden. Plant 1 foot apart. 1-ft. clumps 40 cts. each, $3.50 for 10, $25 per 100.

latifolia (Calico Bush; Mountain Laurel). *Native.* An evergreen shrub, growing luxuriantly along our mountain sides, forming large patches, or in single, round-topped specimens in moist, open fields, the dark, shining leaves giving a brightness to the landscape. In May and June the gorgeous coloring of the large rose or white flowers lends an enchantment to the picture that one will not soon forget. It is of easy culture in almost any situation.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. clumps	$1 50	$12 50
1½ to 2 ft. clumps	2 50	22 50
2 to 2½ ft. clumps	3 50	



Leucothoe Catesbæi



Kalmia angustifolia

LEIOPHYLLUM

buxifolium (Sand Myrtle). *Native.* Native of the high mountains of North Carolina. Forms plants 2 feet high, with shiny evergreen leaves. Thrives best in a peaty soil. Flowers white, borne in clusters.

	Each	10
6 to 12 in.	$0 75	$6 00
12 to 18 in.	1 25	10 00

buxifolium prostratum (Prostrate Sand Myrtle). *Native.* Prostrate form of above.

	Each	10
3 to 6 in.	$0 50	$4 00
6 to 9 in.	75	6 50

LEUCOTHOË

Catesbæi (Drooping Andromeda). *Native.* Adapted for group planting and especially effective along streams. Flowers white, in showy spikes. The evergreen foliage turns a beautiful bronze in autumn.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 in., light grade	$0 40	$3 50	$25 00
8 to 12 in., light grade	60	5 00	40 00
8 to 12 in., clumps	85	7 50	60 00
12 to 18 in.	1 25	10 00	



Rhododendron maximum, R. catawbiense in circle

RHODODENDRONS

Rhododendrons have no rivals for background planting along woodland drives and paths and in masses along the banks of streams and lakes. In front of them can be placed with charming effect, Mountain Laurel, *Andromeda floribunda*, Leucothoë, and low-growing conifers. Of still lower growth are Cassandra, Sheep Laurel, and Pale Laurel, while for edging purposes there is nothing superior to Sand Myrtle and Pachysandra.

Where extra large quantities of Rhododendrons are required for landscape work, the collected plants are recommended. See next page.

All of my Rhododendrons are dug and shipped with balls of earth and are so heavy that they must go forward by either express or freight. Transportation charges are to be paid by the customer, as well as the actual cost of cases and material used in packing.

carolinianum (Carolina Rhododendron). *Native.* Most beautiful of American Rhododendrons. Flowers appear in June, in great profusion, their color being a beautiful pink. This variety will stand exposed locations and is perfectly hardy, thriving in either sun or shade.

	Each	10
2-ft. clumps	$3 50	$30 00
3-ft. clumps	5 00	45 00
4-ft. clumps	6 00—$10 00	
5-ft. clumps	8 00— 15 00	

catawbiense. *Native.* Flowers a bright rose-purple, borne in large clusters at the ends of the branches. Perfectly hardy in northern latitudes and one of our very finest broad-leaved evergreens.

Price of R. catawbiense	Each	10
1- to 1½ ft. clumps	$1 50	$12 50
1½ to 2 ft. clumps	2 25	20 00
2 to 2½ ft. clumps	3 00	27 50
2½ to 3 ft. clumps	4 00	35 00

maximum (Great Laurel). *Native.* A variety commonly used for mass and woodland plantings. Flowers white to pink. Blooms later than other American species, the flowers appearing in July. Grows naturally from Canada south.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	$1 50	$12 50
2 to 2½ ft.	2 25	20 00
2½ to 3 ft.	3 00	27 50
3 to 3½ ft.	3 75	35 00
5 to 6 ft.	7 50	
6 to 7 ft.	10 00	

COLLECTED KALMIAS AND RHODODENDRONS IN CARLOAD LOTS

To those who need large amounts of Kalmias and Rhododendrons, I strongly recommend the use of my collected plants. By careful care after planting they can be depended upon to furnish first-class results. We ship only selected stock, carefully dug and packed. Carload shipments will be made from North Carolina where the finest quality of stock is procured. Prices listed are f. o. b. North Carolina. The freight on a minimum weight car to New York and vicinity approximates $125, and to Boston, $140.

KALMIA

latifolia. 100

1- to 2-ft. clumps,
2- with ball $50 00
to 3-ft. clumps,
with ball 70 00
(1,000 to 2,000 clumps per car.)

RHODODENDRON

catawbiense compacta. This is a distinct plant from the ordinary *Rhododendron catawbiense*, having a very dense and compact growth. These plants come from a location of extreme exposure where they have been swept by the severe winds of winter and subject to the burning sun of summer. Their hardiness makes them extremely desirable for planting in exposed situations in northern latitudes. Never before has this beautiful variety been offered in collected material; we consider them of exceptional value and urge those who may desire these unusually compact, dwarf Rhododendrons to place orders early. When the present supply is exhausted these plants of such high quality cannot be duplicated. In a large majority of cases the spread of these plants exceeds the height and they are feathered to the ground. After viewing these plants personally in their native habitat we can truthfully say that the quality of this material cannot be exaggerated. 100

1 to 2 ft. clumps $125 00
2 to 3 ft. clumps 200 00
3 to 4 ft. clumps 550 00



Kalmia latifolia

Rhododendron maximum 100

1 to 3 ft. clumps, with ball $70 00
2 to 4 ft. clumps, with ball 100 00
(800 to 1,000 clumps per car)

VACCINIUM

Vitis-Idæa (Cowberry; Foxberry). *Native.* Low evergreen; branches erect, from creeping stems. Flowers pinkish; June. Small, shiny leaves. Plant in strong acid soil for best results. Plants from 3-in. pots, 40c. each, $3.50 for 10, $25 per 100.



DECIDUOUS SHRUBS AND TREES

While I offer many of the most attractive of our native-flowering shrubs, I am constantly adding new ones, with the idea of making this department, as soon as possible, the largest and most complete of its kind in existence.

My Azaleas are unsurpassed in quality and there is nothing more beautiful, during their blooming season, for naturalistic effects. They are particularly fine among Rhododendrons and Laurels. Two exceptionally desirable shrubs at all seasons are the Sweet Pepper Bush and the Winterberry, while the Dogwoods and Viburnums are as indispensable as they are lovely.

These shrubs and trees must be forwarded by express or freight, customer to pay charges.

ALNUS

incana (Speckled Alder). A shrub forming symmetrical clumps. Found growing along the edge of small streams. 2 ft., 35 cts. each, $3 for 10, $20 per 100.



Amelanchier

AMELANCHIER

canadensis (Shad-bush). Often 30 feet high. One of the first of our native flowering trees to come into bloom—showing color even earlier than the Judas tree. Flowers numerous, white, in pretty racemes.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	$0 50	$4 00
4 to 5 ft.	60	5 00

AZALEAS

My stock of native Azaleas is very large. The quality is of the best. All have a mass of fibrous roots and each plant will be lifted and shipped with a ball of earth. Plant them more. They grow into valuable landmarks with the years.

arborescens (Smooth Azalea). Flowers large, pure white, and fragrant.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft. clumps.	$1 50	$12 50	$100 00
1½ to 2 ft. clumps.	2 25	20 00	
2- to 3-ft. clumps.	3 00	25 00	

AZALEAS, continued

calendulacea (Flame-colored Azalea). *Native.* This shrub is a native of the southern states, growing from 3 to 10 feet high and bearing a profusion of beautiful orange, lemon, or fiery red flowers.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. clumps	$1 75	$15 00
1½ to 2 ft. clumps	2 50	22 50
2 to 2½ ft. clumps	3 50	32 50

nudiflora (Purple Azalea) *Native.* This is one of the finest of our native shrubs, growing from 2 to 10 feet high in dry woodlands and swamps, forming clumps. The tubular flowers are very showy, varying from almost white and flesh-color to pink or purple.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ft. clumps	$1 25	$10 00	$90 00
1½ to 2 ft.	2 00	17 50	

Vaseyi (Southern Pink Azalea). *Native.* Discovered on the mountains of North Carolina. It grows quite tall and seems to respond to cultivation readily, adapting itself to almost any situation, the flowers varying from light pink to deep rose-color, mottled at the base inside. Hardy in New England. The leaves take on beautiful tints in autumn.

Azalea Vaseyi, continued

	Each	10
1 ft., bushy plants	$1 50	$12 50
1 to 1½ ft., bushy plants	2 25	20 00
1½ to 2 ft., bushy plants	3 00	27 50

viscosa (Sweet White Honeysuckle). *Native.* Grows 4 to 10 feet high, with white or slightly rose-tinged flowers; very fragrant. This shrub takes readily to cultivation, forming fine large clumps. It will thrive in any good soil.

	Each	10	100
2 to 2½ ft.	$1 25	$10 00	$85 00
2½ to 3 ft.	1 75	15 00	125 00
3 to 3½ ft.	2 50	22 50	200 00
3½ to 4 ft.	3 50	32 50	300 00

BETULA

alba (Paper Birch). 1 to 1½ feet, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

populifolia (Common Gray Birch). Found growing in pastures and sandy plains 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.



Azalea calendulacea

CEANOTHUS

americanus (New Jersey Tea). Forms dense shrubs 2 to 3 feet high. Fine for light soils. Flowers white, in great profusion during early summer.

1 ft., 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $18 per 100.

1 to 1½ ft., 35 cts. each, $3 for 10, $27.50 per 100.

CLETHRA

alnifolia (Sweet Pepper-Bush). The fragrant white flowers appear in August. Foliage shiny. Fine for moist places.

1 to 1½ ft., Strong, 35 cts. each, $3 for 10, $25 per 100.

1½ to 2 ft., Strong, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10, $35 per 100.

COMPTONIA

asplenifolia (Sweet Fern). A low-growing shrub found on dry hillsides. Its dark, fern-like foliage makes it valuable for massing. 1 to 1½ feet, 40 cts. each, $3 for 10, $27.50 per 100.



Tree and shrub planting with Cornus florida in foreground

CORNUS

circinata (Round-leaved Cornus). Grows 8 to 10 feet high. Flowers white, in open, flat, spreading cymes.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	$0 50	$4 00
5 to 6 ft.	75	6 00

florida (Flowering Dogwood.) *Native.* A large shrub or tree, often 30 feet high. The flowers open in early spring, are quite large, clear white generally, but may be slightly marked with pink. Very showy in flower and fruit.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	$0 75	$6 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	8 50
5 to 6 ft.	2 00	17 50

paniculata. (Gray Dogwood). Conspicuous white berries in autumn. Forms symmetrical bushes 5 to 7 feet high. Fine for massing or planted as specimens. 1½ to 2 feet, 40 cts. each, $3.50 for 10, $22.50 per 100.

sericea (Silky Cornel). Forms large, spreading specimens. Bark red, yet not as brilliant as the Stolonifera. Does well in very moist places. 3 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10, $30 per 100.

stolonifera (Red Osier). *Native.* Handsome in winter on account of its bright, reddish purple bark.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	$0 40	$3 00	$22 50
2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00	30 00

CORYLUS

americana (Wild Hazel-nut). *Native.* A shrub 3 to 6 feet high. Flowers in catkins in early spring.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	$0 50	$4 00	$30 00
3 to 4 ft. clumps.	1 00		

DIRCA

palustris (Moosewood; Leatherwood). *Native.* Shrub 2 to 5 feet high. Flowers light yellow, preceding the leaves. 1½ to 2 feet, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

DIERVILLA

trifida (Bush Honeysuckle). *Native.* A little low shrub, with pale yellow flowers and ovate-pointed leaves. 1½ feet, 30 cts. each, $2.50 for 10, $20 per 100.

FORSYTHIA

suspensa (Weeping Golden Bell). A beautiful shrub, with drooping branches. Flowers yellow; quite showy.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	$0 30	$2 50	$20 00
3 to 4 ft.	40	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00	30 00

GAYLUSSACIA

resinosa (Black Huckleberry). *Native.* The common Huckleberry of our woods. Very sweet fruit. Grows about 2 feet high. 1 foot, 30 cts. each, $2.25 for 10, $20 per 100.

ILEX

verticillata (Black Alder; Winterberry). *Native.* A native shrub, bearing in autumn beautiful scarlet berries, which stay on until well into winter.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	$0 30	$2 25	$20 00
1½ to 2 ft.	50	4 00	

MYRICA

gala (Sweet Gale). *Native.* A shrub 3 to 4 feet high, with gray-green fragrant leaves. Forms fine low hedges. Does exceptionally well planted near water. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10, $30 per 100.

NEMOPANTHUS

canadensis (Mountain Holly). *Native.* A medium-sized shrub, with bright red berries in autumn.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. Very bushy	$0 75	$6 00
3 to 4 ft. Very bushy	1 00	9 00

RHODORA

canadensis. *Native.* A low shrub, with showy rose-purple flowers, which precede the leaves in May. Fine for wet places.

	Each	10	100
12 to 15 in.	$0 50	$4 00	$30 00
15 to 18 in.	75	6 00	50 00
18 to 24 in.	1 00	7 50	

RHUS

aromatica (Fragrant Sumac). *Native.* A straggling bush, seldom 3 feet high. Flowers pale yellow; fruit red. Foliage gorgeous in autumn. Adapted for mass plantings on hillsides when soil is poor.



Flowers of Forsythia suspensa. See page 61

Prices of Rhus aromatica	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	$0 25	$2 00	$15 00
1½ to 2 ft.	40	3 00	20 00
2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00	

ROSA

blanda (Early Wild Rose). *Native.* Grows 1 to 3 feet high. Flowers light rose-color. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

lucida (Dwarf Wild Rose). *Native.* Seldom over 18 inches high. Flowers rose-color. 1½ to 2 feet. 40 cts. each, $3 for 10.



Rosa lucida

RUBUS

odoratus (Flowering Raspberry). *Native.* This shrub is a very pretty one in cultivation. Handsome, dark purple, clustered flowers cover the branches during late spring and early summer. 2 to 3 feet, 30 cts. each, $2.50 for 10.

occidentalis (Black Raspberry). *Native.* The wild black Raspberry so well known to everyone in New England. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

strigosus (Red Raspberry). *Native.* This is well known for its fruit in New England. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

villosus (High Blackberry). *Native.* The common high-bush Blackberry of New England. Fruit ripens in August and September. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

VACCINIUM

pennsylvanicum (Dwarf Blueberry). *Native.* Berries abundant, large and sweet, ripening early in July. Forms large patches in dry, exposed places. 6 to 12 inches, 30 cts. each, $2.50 for 10, $20 per 100.

corymbosum (Common, or Swamp Blueberry). *Native.* Tall, 5 to 10 feet high. This yields the common Swamp Blueberry, so well known in our market, and easily grown in moist garden soil.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	$0 50	$4 00	$30 00
1½ to 2 ft.	60	5 00	
2 to 2½ ft.	75	6 50	

vacillans (Low Blueberry). *Native.* The Blueberry of our woods. From 1 to 2 feet high. Branches yellowish green. 1 foot 35 cts. each, $3 for 10.

VIBURNUM

acerifolium (Maple-leaved Arrow-wood). *Native.* Grows 3 feet high; compact in habit. Flowers white; leaves highly colored in autumn.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 ft.	$0 30	$2 50	$15 00
2 to 3 ft.	40	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 ft.	60	5 00	40 00

VIBURNUM, continued

cassinoides. (Withe-Rod) *Native.* One of our handsomest northern shrubs. Grows 6 to 10 feet high, with broad flat cymes of yellowish flowers. Easily cultivated and blooms in great profusion.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	$0 35	$3 00	$20 00
2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00	30 00
3 to 4 ft., clumps	2 00		

Lentago (Sheepberry). *Native.* Flowers creamy white, in broad, flat sessile cymes, 4 to 5 inches across. A large shrub or tree, sometimes 30 feet high. 1 to 2 feet, 35 cts. each, $3 for 10, $20 per 100.

XANTHORRHIZA

apiifolia (Yellow Root). *Native.* A low shrub, with dark-colored flowers; forms fine clumps. Especially desirable for planting under trees or for bordering walks or roadways. The orange coloring in autumn is very marked.

	Each	10	100
6 to 12 in. light grade	$0 20	$1 50	$10 00
6 to 8 in., clumps	30	2 50	15 00
8 to 12 in., clumps	35	3 00	18 00
12 to 18 in., clumps	50	4 00	25 00



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